Bombay Branch,
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,077—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23rd Jan.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th ,,	ORIENTAL	6394	HIMALAYA	6898
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10660	.....	.....
13th ,,	PENINSULAR	6394	INDIA	7911
20th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th ,,	ORIENTAL	6394	MOLDAVIA	9777
6th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th ,,	PENINSULAR	6394	ARCADIA	6905
19th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	.....
26th ,,	ORIENTAL	6394	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th ,,	PENINSULAR	6394	OCEANA	6949
16th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	6394	MONGOLIA	9505
30th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	6394	CHINA	7912
14th ,,	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	6394	HIMALAYA	6898
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. BITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,298	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Sohmits	25th Feb. 1904.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	3,630	Fiasoli	24th Mar. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Guionnet, to sail on or about the 5th Feb, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb, 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,735	14th Feb, 1904
GORITIA	C. de Bretfeld	3,106	20th Mar, ,,
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr, ,,
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,158	20th Apr. ,,

*Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 482. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at Reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Feb, 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 22nd Jan., 1904, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on MONDAY 25th Jan., 1904, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th Jan., at 10 a. m., sailing (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebande Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pasnni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingar, Bahrein, Bushire, and Kuweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st January, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 9th February, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

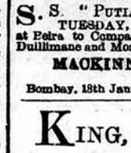
FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 26th January, (with transhipment at Beira to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Dullilmane and Mozambique.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th January, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

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Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

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Calcutta.
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ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)
JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single. From	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320	..	300	..
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	390	590
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Scale 1904.	Sail about
C.	WORSLEY HALL	3489	Jones		21st Jan.
A.C.	CITY of ATHENS	8000	Wilson		3rd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse		10th Feb.
C.	ASTON HALL	4660	McFee		24th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	Snow		5th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	Halley		13th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	6200	Knaut		24th Mar.
C.	CREWE HALL	4203	Browne		30th Mar.
A.	PROME	3580	F. M'Kay		5th Apl.
C.	HADDON HALL	6299	A. Buck		20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	Campbell		30th Apl.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse		15th May.
C.	EDEN HALL	6200	Haddy		25th May.
B.	CITY of PERTH	3427	Morrison		30th May.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents:—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... ,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350 ; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904,
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5353	23rd Jan.
PERSIA	J. Mitchell	3,595	3rd Feb.
CIROASSIA	Alex Haig	6,500	29th Feb.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	8th Mar.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	4,303	22nd Mar.
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3,089	4th Apr.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,353	19th Apr.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
Specialists in
WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.,
Made fresh on the Premises.
All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies.
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled, value for maintaining condition Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

MESSRS. W. B. GREEN & CO., OF THE APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

OYSTERS
ARE NOW IN PERFECT CONDITION,
and nowhere can they be found in better condition than at the above Famous Restaurant.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS and DINNERS are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	16th Jan., 1904.
SULTAN	2,891	Pens	23th Jan., ,,

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
21, Medows Street, Bombay, 30th December, 1903.

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MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
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BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per year according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

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BANKERS AND AGETNS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

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SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
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SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches,
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

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BINOCULARS.— THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars, 3 sizes. Rs. 122-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.
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FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 65.
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FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000.

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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BAHADUR
BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA
CIGARS.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

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(NOT IN PLIES)
An Improved Type Specially Manufactured for India
— IS —
PRACTICALLY AND MECHANICALLY
ONE OF THE BEST DRIVING BELTS.
It is STRONGER and has GREATER GRIPPING Power than LEATHER.
"Scandinavia" will not slip when wet, is not damaged by oil, and runs well crossed. Is not affected by HEAT or MOISTURE.
LARGE STOCKS HELD.
ALL WIDTHS and ANY LENGTHS SUPPLIED.
AGENTS : H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KURRACHEE AND BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MISS FANNY STANLEY.

Representative..... TOMMY EMPSON.

FOR SHORT SEASON ONLY.

Fanny Stanley's

COMIC OPERA AND DRAMATIC COMPANY.

(30 Artistes. 30 Artistes.)

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,
Charming Comic Opera in 3½ Acts,

La-Mascotte.

CAST OF CHARACTERS :

Laurent XVII.	(Duke of Piambino)	Mr. Cecil Franks.
Pippo	(A Shepherd)	Mr Frank Peachey.
Prince Frittellini	(Crown Prince of Pisa)	Mr Elwin Phillips.
Rocco	(A Farmer)	Mr Willie Driscoll.
Matheo	(An Innkeeper)	Mr Harry Neville.
Parafanto	(A Sergeant)	Miss Talbot.
Physician	(At Court)	Mr Leslie Geeves.
Tito	(A Bohemian)	Mr Bertie Shaw.
Marco		Mr Reggie Clark.
Giuseppe	(A Peasant)	Miss Ethel Patterson
Fiametta	(Laurent's Daughter)	Miss Fanny Stanley.
Betina	(A Country Girl)	Miss Flo Nightingale.
Angelo, Luigi, Beppo, Carlo, Leone	(Pages)	Miss Dolly Childs. / Miss Lo Froy. / Miss Lillian Geldes. / Miss Constance Hope / Miss Violet Graham
Peola, Francesca, Antonia	(Peasant Girls)	Miss Mogatt. / Miss Kitie Mowbary. / Miss Daisie Mowbary.
Picoli, Isaca	(Bohemians)	Mr. Charles Lester. / Mr. J. Norman.

VILLAGERS.
Mesdames Lee, Chard, Moore, Freeman.
COURTIERS.
Messrs. Royce, Verne, Townsend, Carter.
SOLDIERS.
Messrs. Burbage, Stokes, Ealey, Skinner, Thompson, Palmer, Graves, Wellington.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
ACT I.—ROCCO'S FARM.
ACT II—THE DUKE'S PALACE.
Grand Saltarella Dance, by Misses Eillie and Daisie Mowbray.
ACT III—FOREST GLADE.
GRAND AMAZON MARCH.
Full limelight effects by Mr. Leslie and assistants.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20.
Grand Christmas Burlesque,
Sleeping Beauty.

GRAND MOTOR ENTRANCE
OF THE
KING AND THE QUEEN
In the OLDSMOBILE kindly lent by the BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21.
Irish Drama in 3 Acts,
The Colleen Bawn.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22.
Delightful Comic Opera in 3 Acts.
Dorothy.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23.
Emotional Drama in 5 Acts.
East Lynne,
Miss Fanny Stanley in her Grand Impersonation as Lady Isabel and Madame Vine.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25.
Gilbert and Sullivan's Comic Opera in 2 Acts.
Pirates of Penzance.

NEW ARTISTES,
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES.

Each production will be performed in its entirety.

Musical Director .....J. M. SOMERS.
Scenic Artiste .....AUGUSTE RAULT.

PRICES :—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
Doors Open at 8-30. Overture 9-30.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

A CONCERT
WILL BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH, 1904,
AT 9-30 P.M.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY LAMINGTON,
IN AID OF THE
ALL SAINTS NURSING FUND OF THE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY HOSPITAL.
Tickets (Five Rupees each) may be obtained after 5 p.m. this evening, at Messrs. ROSE & CO., Rampart Row.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "PERSIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8, Berth.
The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.
No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO of Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "CHINA," voyage 12 Kobe Ret, from JAPAN, are hereby informed that the said cargo will arrive here by the P. & O. Co.'s S.S. "SIMLA" due here on Monday morning, the 18th instant, and are REQUESTED to apply to this Office, for Delivery Orders, and TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO, from Victoria Dock, Berth No. 10.
This Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.
No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

HEIRS WANTED.

ANY RELATIVES of the late ELSPETH MOIR, who died at 1, Thistle Place, Aberdeen, Scotland, on 8th December, 1903, are requested to COMMUNICATE with JAMES and GEORGE COLLIE, Advocates, Aberdeen, Scotland.

WANTED

AN EXPERT HAND for a HOSIERY MANUFACTURING FACTORY at Calcutta, with 6 years' experience in the business able to repair the Machines in case of slight damages and breakages, and also to instruct native workmen. Salary from 250 to 300 per mensem according to qualifications with prospect of increment. The selected candidate will be required to join at once.
Apply with testimonials to

D. N. SINGH, Esqr.,
Zemindar and Bar.-at-Law,
52 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WARREN'S GRAND AMERICAN CIRCUS

MENAGERIE & ZOOLOGICAL
OF
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Owners of Motor-Cars,&c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours: 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M, daily.
Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank, and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta,	Singapore.	Foochow.
Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama,
Thaiping,	Manila	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu. (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Moolitan City.
CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for same remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.
PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 5,000 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....,, 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND,, 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS.....,, 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAR,
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE
BERNDORF
METAL WORKS,
OF ARTHUR KRUPP,
Berndorf, in Austria
by this present take liberty to bring again their

GERMAN SILVER SHEET & WIRE

under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform cutting and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

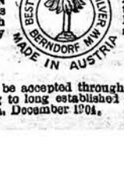
BERNDORF MANUFACTURE.

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK for INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations.



Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom, Berndorf, in Austria, December 1901.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 441 of 1901.

Jugmohundas Mungaldas .....Plaintiff.
vs.
F. Y. Smith and others.....Defendants.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE SIR MUNGALDAS NATHOOBHOY, C.S.I.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the abovenamed first defendant, and by virtue of a decree of the High Court passed in the above suit and dated the 4th day of October, 1899, sell by Public Auction the following immoveable properties on the respective premises on the days mentioned below, viz:—

1st—TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 20th January, 1904, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The property known as the "Cutlery or Green Market," at the corner of Shaik Alli Janjeekar Street and Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing an area of 1,263 square yards or thereabouts, more or less, with the shops and godowns constructed and standing thereon. This property brings in a considerably net rental, and is most advantageously situated.

2nd—On THURSDAY, the 21st day of January, 1904, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The property known as the Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy Cloth Market adjoining Shaik Memon Street and Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing an area of about 10,621 square yards, more or less, with the shops, dwelling-houses and godowns, chawls and other buildings constructed thereon, with wells and appurtenances thereto. This property is a very valuable one, and brings in a large net rental. (Part of this property is leasehold renewable in perpetuity.

3rd—On FRIDAY, the 22nd January, 1904, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon.

A piece of land used as a feasting cart, situate at old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing an area of 1,757 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuages and building standing thereon. This property has not yet been developed, but is of considerable value as a site for dwelling-houses or godowns.

4th—On SATURDAY, the 23rd January, 1904, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon.

A piece of land at Nowlucks, within the Fort of Bombay, comprising two plots abutting the thoroughfare called Fort Street, opposite to St. George's Hospital, containing an area of 101½ square yards. The ground is vacant and adjoins a well called Cullandas well.

Detailed advertisements regarding sale of the above properties have been published in the local newspapers in the months of October and November last.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, Bombay, or to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors to the vendor, at their office in Old Secretariat Buildings, in Apollo Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 19th January, 1904.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£88 1-4	=	+ 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£97 3-1	=	unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan			
	£103 1-2	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£84 1-2	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	27 5-16	=	do
2 months hence	26 11-16	=	—1-16
Spot in New York	59	=	unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·16 1-2	=	unchanged
Berlin "	20·46 1-4	=	do
New York Demand	4·85 1-2	=	+ 1-4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3-8	=	do
6 " "	3 3-8	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	=	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 3-4	=	—1
7 day market loans	3 1-8	=	unchanged

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore A.-M. Sellers 35s. = —3d.
Brown J.-F. Sellers. 32s. 9d. = —3d. Easier.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. A.-M. Sellers. 33s. 7 1-2d. = unchanged. Dull.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 15-16.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull. Manchester steady. Total sales, 4000. Spot 7·52 plus 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9d. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed quiet,

Jan.-Feb. 7·30 plus 7	Feb-Mar. 7·29 plus 7	Mar-April. 7·28 plus 7
April-May 7·26 plus 7	May-June 7·25 plus 7	June-July. 7·23 plus 7
July-Aug. 7·20 plus 7	Aug-Sept. 6·99 plus 7	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	21,000
Do. last year	31,000
Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Do. do Continent	49,000
Mid-Uplands	13·80 unchanged
Futures, month of March	13·72 do
Do. do. July	14·00 plus 1

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 9-16 unchanged
Futures, month of April	14·13 do
Do. do. July	14·03 —1
Tone at close	steady.

COTTON.

Total visible supply	3,870,000 Bales.
Do do of which is East Indian	172,000 do
Do Stock in London	13,000 do
Do Quantity in sight	7,450,000 do

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 16th January, 1904:—

Cotton	17,020 bales.
Wheat	27,164 cwts.
Linseed	3,673 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	2,701 "
Gingellyseed	27,725 "
Poppyseed	1,127 "
Groundnuts	855 "
Castorseed	1,519 "
Rice	6,151 "
Myrabolams	5,501 "
Cottonseed	11,610 "
Mowraseed	21 "
Gram	359 "
Jowar	2,102 "
Maize	1,627 "

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JANUARY 18.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A/c.	4 11-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 15-32d
French Francs 5 do do	171 1-2
Marks 3 do do	139 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	134
Shanghai 30 do do	189
Japan 30 do do	147

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone unsettled.

Cash	95-14
1st Settlement, 2nd February	95-14

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE

Bank of England since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 22nd Dec.	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do 22nd Dec.	6	do.
Bank of Madras do 8th Jan.	6	do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone dull.			
Ready	5	11	6
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	8	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	15	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.	5	15	0
Poppyseed.—Tone dull.			
Ready	5	15	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	0	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.			
15 per cent. Mixed	31	0	0
25 per cent. "	30	0	0
50 per cent. "	28	8	0
Black Kutnee "	25	0	0
WHEAT.—Tone quiet.			
Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs.	29-12	
Club No. 1	"	29	
Hard Red	"	23	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet not steady.

Estimated sales	7,000 bales.
Imports	1,000 "

Jan.-Feb. 7·32 plus 2	Feb.-Mar. 7·31 plus 2	Mar.-April 7·31 plus 3	April-May 7·29 plus 3
May-June. 7·28 plus 3	June-July 7·26 plus 3	July-Aug. 7·23 plus 3	
	Aug.-Sept. 7·02 plus 3		

COTTON.—A fair business is reported done at Colaba in ready cotton in a steady market. In the Sutta market the tone is firm and good M.-G. Broach for 25th March delivery has advanced to Rs. 273.

The Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	237	223	217	25 Jan.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	238	228	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	238	228	...	do
Oomrawatee (descriptions)	M.-G. 262	256	...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	239	233	do
Jalgaum do.	...	242	236	do
Khandwa do.	261	255	...	do
Khamgaum fair staple (M.-G.) / Karanja do. do. / Akola do. do.	262	256	...	do
Oomras, good staple (M.G.)	270	264	...	do
Damangaum Poolgaum (MG)	268	262	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	270	264	...	do
Broach (M.-G.)	292	...	273	25 March
Do. (M.-G.)	288	...	...	25 April
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	262	252	...	25 May.
Do. (H.-G.)	258	248	...	"
Muttia (M. G.)	244	234	...	25 March
"	248	238	...	25 January
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	262	25 May.
Westerns	...	...	248	"

SHARES.

	Rs.
Manockjee Petit Mills	2225
Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway	par.
New Mofussil Company	490

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 16th January, as compared with the statement of the 9th January:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 9. Rs.	Jan. 16. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,48,681	45,36,379
Public Deposits at Branches	19,85,918	22,95,589
Other Deposits	6,10,88,587	6,46,19,953
Post Bills	10,793	10,793
Sundries	14,49,730	11,16,818
	Rs. 8,79,83,709	9,10,39,532
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,12,47,612	1,14,74,411
Other authorised Securities	25,87,795	25,87,795
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	36,33,233	37,71,786
Loans do. do.	1,38,91,834	1,12,91,144
Bills discounted and purchased	3,18,85,204	3,15,40,057
Dead Stock	3,55,392	3,55,302
Stamps and Stationery	4,693	4,037
Balances with other Banks	4,12,648	6,41,645
Sundries	1,60,353	1,45,175
Cash	2,38,02,514	2,92,38,149
	Rs. 8,79,83,703	9,10,39,532

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	Steady
Futures	Quiet
East Indian	Dull
The Manchester Market has been	Steady
2 3-4 per cent Consols	88 1-4
3 per cent Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	64 1-2
Bar Silver	27 5-16

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 19.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

455-03—Captain and V Mahomedally Mulla Abdul Ally vs Le Gardienne Marine Ins Co Limited—Little and Co. part heard.

238,02—Payne and Co—The Bodiche Anilvin and Soda Fabrik vs Farbin Fabriken Bayer and Co Limited—Crawford B and Co.

569,03—Tyabji D and Co—Mossabhai Mohomed Sajan and another vs Yacoob Mohomed Safan and others Nanu and H—Tyabji D and Co.

394,03—Tayjbi D and Co—Damodar Umasey vs Bai Amba widow and another—K B Mehta.

211,02—In person Purshotum Narron vs Motibai widow and others.

215,01—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vandrawandas and others vs The Malabar S and W and Co—Bhaishunker K and G—For postponement.

363,02—Thakurdas and Co—Currimbhoy Ibrahim and others vs Amedalji Mussabhoy and others—Sorabji and J.

637,01—Captain and V—Aminabibi widow vs Masoonbibi widow.

131,00—Thakurdas and Co—Fazalbhoy Visram and others vs Janbai and others—Little and Co, Thakurdas and Co and Muljiand D.

121,03—Little and Co—Ibrahimbhai Mahomedbhai Rowji vs Hassambhai Visram and others—Thakurdas and Co.

212,03—Shamrao and M—Bhandrai Dharamdas vs Mamraj Rambhogat Malvi H and M.

149,03—Captain and V Devi Golam Jewala Prasad vs Tulsidas Nitrame M R Vakil.

95,03—Crawford B and Co—Hajee Hafil Hajee Jafer vs Gangji Nurpat—Bicknell M and M.

621,02—Mansukhlal J and Co—Gordhandas Radakissen vs Vithaldas Ramdas M B Chotia Ardeshir H D and Co and Tyabjee D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

609,03—Khundrao S and L—Mamoojee Mahomed Dinath vs The Hindustan S and W Co and another—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.

902,01—J C G Bowen—The Secretary of State for India in Council vs The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay.

563—Thakurdas and Co—Kessowji Dossa and others vs Gooldas Mancchlal and others—Kanga and P.

552,01—Captain N—Ahmedknan Mahomedali Fenkar vs Abdoola bin Abdool Saheb and others—Payne and Co and D D Ilemer and Co.

119,03—K B Mehta—Cawasha Byramjee Mehta vs Homi N A Wadia and others—Edgelow G and W.

446,02—Malvi H and M—Bamsidhur Rambildas vs Seskaram Samiwal—Smetham B and N.

302,1903,03—Mulla and M—Lilabhur Khimjee and others Premjee Devram—Ardeshir H D and Co.

250,03—Bhaishunkar K and Co—Rao Saheb Manajee Papooji vs Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal—Craigie L and O.

Admiralty Suit.

1,02—Crawford B and Co—The Bombay Flour Mill Co vs The Owners of S S Oorak—Smetham B and N.

Before the Hon Mr. Justice CROWE.
Suit for hearing and final disposal,
Short Cause.

591,02—B Raghevaya—Babaji Sadashiv Jog vs Gunpatrao Krishnaji Kanyckar—Kanga and Patell.

538,03—Ardesir H D and Co—Ookerji Cowasji Umrigar vs Dadabhoy Eduji Italia.

149,02—Mulla and Dh—Manshanker Vajeshanker vs Heerji Premji and others.

727,02—S B Nebbi Haji Mahomed Abba and another vs Bala Madu and others.

734,02—Ardesir H D and Co—Jamnadas Vijbhookandas vs Maneckcha Pestonji Colabavalla.

76',03—S B Nobie—Seskaran Samirmal and others vs The Advocate General of Bombay.

7(3,03—Ardesir H D and Co—Mervanji Kuverji vs Pestonji Muncherji Bharucha.

39,03—In person—Jamnabai widow vs Jadibai widow and another—Jamsetji and R.

522,03—Little and Co—Peerbhoy Rahim vs Karrimbhoy Ebrahim and others.

Undefended New Long Cause.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

871,01—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ali Khan vs Mirza Mahomed bin Haji Abdool Hoosen and others—Craigie L and O.

241,02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ali Khan bin Haji Mahomed Webeekean vs Mirza Mahomed Hajee Abdool Shirsel—Craigie L and O.

528,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Sukhanand Gurmukhrai and others vs Nagarmull Jatemull and others—Scrabji and J—(For postponement.)

389, 02—Edgelow G and W Govindjee Amersey and another vs Peoples widow and others—Payne and Co—Part heard.

210,02—Madhavjee V—Harilal Jamnadas and another vs Hargovindas Jugjivandas and others—Mutubhai Jand M and in person.

333,03—Scrabji and J—Hansraj Damodar and another v. Jamnabai widow—Mulla and M and Ardeser H D and Co—For postponment.

458,08—Jamsetjee and K—Vishwanath Mereshwar Anja and others vs Miya Saheb Abdulalli Miya Saheb Sarrfali—Smetham B and N. Part heard.

217,03—Edgelow Grand W—Soonderdas Cursondas Vaandew vs Ameewahu widow and another—Mansukhlal D and H.

491'03—Bhaisunker K and G—Gopalbhai Mamibhai and another vs Jugjivandas Naranji—Ardeseri H and Co.

333,02—Balkrishna V N K—Shivshanker Gopaljee and another vs Jehangir Manekjee Contractor—Pestonji R and K.

CANON HORSLEY, who is recovering from a very serious illness, has many good stories to tell of his experience as a prison chaplain but one of his most amusing (in this week's "T.A.T.") concerns himself. The reverend Canon has a long beard, and usually wears a voluminous cloak and a slouch hat, rather larger than the ordinary clergyman's hat. This combination gives him a somewhat mysterious appearance, and on one occasion, when travelling by train, he was aware that two ladies, his fellow-passengers, were eyeing him with distrustful looks. As he alighted at his station, he overheard one of his companions say to the other "What a villainous-looking man! I shouldn't like to meet him on a dark night."

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAPE—January 13, at Hewa Bosh, Jubbulpore, C P, the wife of the Rev A Trevellick Cope, Wesleyan Mission, of a son.

MASON—January 11, at Wolfercar, Landour, the wife of the Rev C A Mason, Senior Chaplain, Bengal (Lucknow) Establishment of a daughter.

SANDFORD—January 13, at Calcutta, the wife of C W Sandford, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets 5h. 45m. High water, 0-35m. 0-25a. Low water, 6-30m. 6-8a.

Laying of Foundation-stone of "Telang Wing" of Elphinstone College Hostel, by H. E. Lord Lamington (opposite Apollo Hotel), 5 p.m.

Novelty Theatre. Miss Fanny Stanley's Comic Opera and Dramatic Company, 9-30 p.m.

Warren's American Circus, Opening Night.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.—A meeting of the Anjuman-I-Islam of Bombay will be held at the Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road, on Thursday, at 5-30 p.m., when Mr. Seawright an Australian Mahomedan, will deliver a lecture on the condition of Australian Mahomedans.

RUN OVER.—Alarakhia Ahmed a Mahomedan boy, aged nine years, residing with his uncle at Memonwada Road, while playing on the road near his house on Sunday, was accidentally knocked down by a landau, driven by one Bhikaji Anant. One of the wheels passed over the boy's head, causing serious injuries. He was removed to the Bai Motlibai Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—Our Bhownagar correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:—Yesterday, the weather here remained cloudy during the day while towards nightfall clouds banked up and large drops of rain fell. These clouds appeared to have drifted to Jamnagar side, whence report of heavy showers of rain having fallen has reached here. Porbander and Malia side also received slight showers. These showers may damage the wheat crop.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel Light and Officers the Band of the 117th Mahrathas will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p. m., to-day.

March	The Soldiers in the Park	Moreton
Duet	Excelsior	Balfe
Selection	The Bells of Oxley	Bells
Waltz	The Distant Shore	Gilroy
Dances	Moonlight in the Forest / Dancer's Dream	Thiera
Cake Walk	The Smoky Mokes	Holzmann

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Captain R A. H. D. Creagh and the officers the Band of the 121st Pioneer's will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. A Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-30 p.m., to-day:—

Cake Walks	Coon Band Cent at	Fryer
Overture	La Dame Blanche	Bieldieu
Selection	The Piano Peasance	Sullivan
Serenade	La Paloma	Yradier
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Bi-lfe
Valse	Louisana	Squire

THEFT OF A BINOCULAR.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Canty charged Gangadhar Amratdas, a Hindu, with stealing a binocular, belonging to Mr. Ardeshir Cowasji Dubash, doing business in Apollo Street. It appeared that, on the 6th instant, the complainant missed the binocular from a cupboard in his office and reported the matter to the police. The accused was arrested yesterday on suspicion in connection with some other theft and on a search being made of his person the binocular was recovered. The magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF SUPERINTENDENT HOLDWAY.—News has been received from home of the death of Superintendent J. Holdway of the Bombay Police, Born on the 25th October, 1849, he joined the Bombay Police Force as a Constable in September, 1883. He became Inspector on the 9th March 1893, and rose to the post of Superintendent in January, 1899. In the middle of June last he went home on privilege leave for one month and seventeen days in combination of furlough for twelve months. He had been suffering from an internal complaint for some months past and died on the 20th December. He was a great temperance worker and through his exertions the Independent Order of Rechabites has been placed on a sound basis. He was the District Secretary of the Order from its institution in India till the date of his departure for England. He was a hard-working officer, and being of a genial disposition was very popular in the police force. He was but forty three years of age.

NEIGHBOURS QUARREL.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Pirojbai Nasarwanji, a Parsee woman, residing at Parel charged her two neighbours, Mehrjibhoy Dollmehrji and Framji Governor with insulting and abusing her on the 8th instant. Mr. Sorab shaw B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant. The case for the complainant was that the first accused, wrongly suspecting her of stealing a "saree," abused her, and he and the second accused rushed up to her place to search for the stolen article, but on the intervention of other neighbours desisted from entering her premises, and prosecuting the search. The defence was, that the first accused abused the 'thief' and not the complainant while the second accused was absent from the place being engaged with a party of his friends. The first accused was fined Rs. 25, and the second Rs. 18.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE PUNJEBHAI CLUB.—The members of the Khoja Punjebhai Club gave a dinner and entertainment on Sunday evening, at their club premises, at Chowpatty, in celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of H. H. the Aga Khan. The premises were decorated with evergreens, palm leaves, and festoons of flowers, and were effectively illuminated. An excellent Band played selections of music for the amusement of those present, among whom were Kamadia Ismailbhoy Kasmani, Mr. Haji Ahmedbhai Dewji, Dr. Rajaballi Lakhdhir, Messrs. Jumabhoy Sharifbhoy, Jaiferbhai Rahimtula, Jumabhoy Jamnahomed, Cumruddin Amirudin Tyebji, Sewjibhoy Nathu, Nanseybhoy Peerbhoy, Hussain Buxoodin Tyebji, Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Faiz Husain Badroodin Tyebji and many others. At the commencement of the dinner Dr. Rajaballi reminded the assembly of the happy occasion which had brought them together, namely the anniversary of the birthday of their patron, H. H. the Aga Khan, who was always doing his best to advance the interests and welfare of their community, who owed his Highness a deep debt of gratitude. Through his exertions a maternity hospital and school had come into existence among the Khojas, the benefit of which was widely availed of, and they must offer him their hearty good wishes for all the favours he had conferred upon them. The entertainment proved a very enjoyable one and terminated at a late hour.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m, yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	12	7	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	5	6	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	5	4	10
E Marago

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JAN. 19, 1904.

GERMAN COLONIAL PROGRESS.

It is a universally accepted truism that the Germans are not successful administrators of semi-civilised or savage countries. They believe, they are, however, notwithstanding outbreaks, and issue optimistic White Books, in which they solemnly record their achievements. Such a volume has just made its appearance in Berlin, recounting the "progress and development of the German Protectorates in Africa and the South Sea Islands." The volume admits that the rate of progress has been generally slower than is desirable, for even the incessant and self-sacrificing labour of all who were called upon to assist in German colonial administration cannot bring about a decided growth in the development. Apparently, the prevalent idea was that all necessary with foreign possessions was to send out a few men to gather the fruits of the soil. But those who have left the Fatherland and have bought their experience, now seek to impress upon their friends at home and the country generally, that something more is necessary. They show that so long as the resources of the inland territories of the African colonies are not opened up to a much greater extent than is the case, by the expenditure of capital and especially by the creation of more efficient and less expensive means of communication and transport, no sufficient measure of success can be hoped for. At the present time it is asserted, only such progress is possible as can be obtained, on the one hand, by the strictest economy and management in the administration; and on the other, by the greatest possible encouragement of production in the comparatively small proportion of the possessions which is in direct communication with the traffic of the world. Then the Colonial Administration has made the discovery that no more effective means for the strengthening of German rule and the simultaneous development of the colonies are at its disposal than the amelioration of the social status of the natives. It is a fact their British neighbours could have told them years ago. But they were unwilling to learn. Protection of person and property, the liberation of slaves from bondage, the reservation of sufficient land for the maintenance of the native population and its natural increase, the instruction of natives in the principles of spiritual and moral civilisation, as well as training them to work and to rational economic methods—all these aims are said to have formed the subject of earnest care and solicitude during the past year on the part of the central administration of the German Protectorates, as well as of the various government and local authorities in the colonies and sure, if slow, progress is claimed to be the result.

That serious and well sustained efforts are being made is apparent. Peace and order seem to have been strenuously aimed at. In those colonies, in which, of late years, it has been found necessary to undertake military action and extensive punitive expeditions, such as the Cameroons and New Guinea, armed invasion in the past year was only necessary in isolated cases. In the Cameroons, especially, we find the stubborn resistance of the warlike negro tribes inhabiting the primeval forests near the coast are believed to have been finally overcome. That may be so, but among tribes of this class risings spring up when least expected and the tribesmen are most dangerous when to all appearances they are most tranquil. German administrators do not appear to realise this, for they write that the establishment of German supremacy in the Mahomedan territories of the vast hinterland, right up to Lake Chad, has been carried out with unexpected ease, never for a moment foreseeing that the trouble might come thereafter; though some administrator, more prudent than his neighbours, adds: "It is true that in view of certain occurrences, such as the rising of the Bondelzwarts, which took place after the close of the year reported on, caution and vigilance will have to be exercised for a long time to come in the now pacified territories of the South-West African Protectorate," a remark of which the events experienced during the past few days have proved the truth. Notwithstanding all discouragements German colonial officials flatter themselves that the progress made from an economical point of view was much more uniform in the several Protectorates than in the previous year and that the development of all the Protectorates during the year under review proves to an increased degree the already mentioned general feature that the civilisation of the natives is constantly spreading and increasing under the educational influence of the authorities, the Missions, European firms and the expeditions of the Colonial Economic Committees. If such be the case, it is cause for lively satisfaction, as the more quickly colonies become civilised, the earlier they become economic successes.

The number of white settlers is gradually growing and there is every likelihood of more immigrating when facilities shall have been improved. Railways are to be laid down, powers having already been taken for the purpose. Inducements are being held out to lead the natives to plant cotton. At present the copra trade, carried on by them in East Africa and South Sea colonies, has made great strides and the same is said to apply to east Africa as far as rice, maize and other produce of the field are concerned. With improved means of transport and the further extension of cultivation the above-mentioned agricultural products will also obtain greater importance as export articles. Mining undertakings in East Africa or New Guinea have not yet advanced beyond the preliminary stages, but a decided success has been achieved in South-West Africa. The surveys of the Otavi and Tsuniel mines have resulted in such abundant finds of copper that the Otavi Mining and Railway Company has not only bound itself to commence working the mines before the end of 1906, but also to construct a railway line from Swakopumud to the mining territory at its own expense. The line is expected to serve for the transport of the Company's ore as well as for the opening up of this virgin part of the Protectorates, which possesses a favourable soil and water supply to agriculture and forestry. Financially, the Protectorates are more promising. The report tells of a decided improvement, a rapid approach to the financial independence of the Protectorates and a cessation of the imperial contributions towards their support. But it is urged that these desiderata can only be fully obtained provided that the necessary means for developing the economic and financial resources of the Protectorates are placed at their disposal. In many respects the administration leaves much to be desired; but it is slowly advancing towards perfection.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Two years ago the Government of India appointed a Committee of which Colonel J. Clibborn was President to inquire regarding what had been done in the way of establishing industrial schools in India and the best means of creating new ones. Government had certain views as to what these institutions should be like and how they should be conducted and placed their ideas on the subject before the Committee. Colonel Clibborn and his colleagues, however, have not succeeded in interpreting their instructions to the satisfaction of Government. A resolution just issued sketches the proposals of the Committee but to condemn them and in turn the Governor-General in Council puts forward a scheme for industrial schools on which the views of the Local Governments are invited. The main recommendation of Colonel Clibborn's Committee was to do away with the existing industrial schools and to organize industrial instruction on the model of the Casanova boy artisan school at Naples. In this institution the boys, after three years of elementary instruction, are at eleven years of age placed in workshops attached to the school. Here they are actually employed as apprentices to master artizans who work for their own market and in whose operations the school has no financial interest. An arrangement between the artizans and the school authorities, however, permits the workshops to be patrolled by the school teachers who are expected to see that the boys are properly taught the trade they are learning. The Government of India, however, decline to substitute this system for the industrial school. They point out that an attempt was made to reconstruct the Lucknow Industrial School in accordance with the scheme recommended by the Committee and ended in complete failure. The apprentice scheme recommended by the Committee is, among other points, open to the objection that it makes no provision for instruction in the principles underlying industrial processes, the only suggestion in this direction being that the apprentices could attend night schools. Moreover the Committee dwell upon the marketable value of the work to be done, while Government hold the view that industrial schools should be primarily educational and not commercial enterprises. Two entirely different sets of principles, say the Supreme Government, have now been put forward and nothing has been done to bring either of them to the test of practice. In directing the attention of the Local Governments to the subject, however, they acknowledge that it is not yet possible to build up rapidly in India a fabric of technical education. And in the restricted application which at present can only be given to industrial teaching they point out that the character of the institutions to be established must be decided by the circumstances of districts. For industrial centres like Bombay, Howrah or Cawnpore the Bombay Victoria Technical Institute supplies an example. In districts where special crafts are peculiar to the locality this fact should be taken account of in establishing industrial schools and it is proposed that such institutions should take the form of half-time primary and higher primary schools. The idea is that the boys should spend half the day at the industrial primary school, where they would gain an education to enlarge their prospects as craftsmen, and the remainder of the day should be spent in working as registered and supervised apprentices under approved artisans. These latter would receive a monetary reward for each apprentice on condition of teaching the boys their trade thoroughly and accepting supervision and control by a Government expert. To induce parents to consent to the sacrifice involved in keeping their boys at such schools Government proposes to offer scholarships to provide for the maintenance of the pupils while being trained. The scheme is an interesting one and marks a considerable step on the road towards a wider scheme of technical education in India. The details, as for instance the industries in which instruction is to be given, are left to the Local Governments whose proposals in this regard are invited by the Government of India.

THE TRADE OF YUNNAN.

A REPORT which deals with the trade of Yunnan and which is devoted in a great measure to the consideration of the present condition and possibilities of Indian and Burmese commerce with that part of the world, has recently been written by Mr. G. Litton, the Acting British Consul at Yunnan-fu. The chief point of interest in the report is the remarkable statement that in recent years cotton importations of all classes, British, American and Indian, have been losing ground owing to the manufacture locally of a cloth, which seems to be of a very satisfactory quality and well adapted to the requirements of the region in which it is made. Apparently, the amount of cotton cloth consumed annually is not very great. Imports of Manchester goods, for instance, which are used exclusively by the better class of the inhabitants, do not exceed some £60,000 annually in value, and though there appears to be some little opportunity of an increase in the trade in cotton piece-goods now that the population is becoming more or less well acquainted with the different qualities exported from different parts of the world the foreign exporter has a hard fight to oust the local produce from the market. In the region surrounding Hsin Hsing, where a good deal of cloth is manufactured for local consumption little opportunity presents itself for the extension of foreign trade, but in the Teng Yueh valley, Mr. Litton appears to think that there is plenty of chance for development. Sales could be easily made but the trade seems to be very risky, owing to the irregular imposts of all kinds to which it is exposed. Mr. Litton states that it would be useless to pay large sums of money for the organisation of a factory in which the staff were European, nor does he appear to favour the introduction of European travelling agents into the region in which he has made his observations, but he is of opinion that a good deal of business could be done by Indian travellers, preferably Mahomedans, though he does not state what advantage the Mahomedan would have over the Hindu or Parsee agent. This, at any rate, is a point which the Bombay merchant might remember. Another thing which the foreign trader has to submit to is the fraudulent and dishonest character of the middleman. That individual is said not to be able to comprehend the necessity of goods being up to sample, and a great deal of harm may be done to an exporting business on account of this fact. Yunnan is not an ideal field for the trader, but if it be taken for what it is worth, Bombay, and India generally, seem to be able to compete on advantageous terms with any country in the world.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Marmora with the outward mails of the 8th instant, left Aden, at 6 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

THE quinquennial review of education in India is now under preparation in the Home Department, and should be published before the Government leave Calcutta for Simla.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 26th December, 1903, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1902 of 53,598 maunds and Rs. 16,598 in the earnings.

THE Dovedell Cottage on the cart road at Simla, temporarily employed as the residence of the station-master and other employes of the Simla-Kalka Railway, was burnt down on Thursday night.

A MEETING of the Committee of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, was held on Friday under the chairmanship of the Viceroy. The result of the meeting will probably be made known very shortly.

THE Allahabad Bar have arranged to give a congratulatory dinner, followed by an "at-home," in the Mayo Hall to Sir Walter Colvin on his recent Knighthood. The entertainment is fixed for Monday, the 25th.

WITH reference to the reported death of Miss Alice Wade of the Dallas Company, we are glad to state that more recent reports show that this talented young lady was performing with much success with the Company in Madras, last week.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 28th November, amounted to Rs. 1,823. Total earnings from 1st July to 28th November were Rs. 30,854.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 28th November, amounted to Rs. 2,775, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 263. Total earnings from 1st July to 28th November were Rs. 52,750, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,496.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 28th November, amounted to Rs. 15,464, being decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 24. Total earnings from 1st July to 28th November were Rs 2,23,238 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,845.

WHEN is a blizzard not a blizzard? When it is an official secret, says the "Sind Gazette." Although the Official Secrets Bill has not yet, and we hope never will, become law, the press has already begun to feel the disadvantageous effects that would result from it. Twice during the past fortnight have we been refused information of public interest on the ground that those who could impart it were afraid to do so on account of the new Bill hanging over their heads; and we have also been honored by an official communication from a Government department, requesting us to give the name of the correspondent who recently supplied us with the news that a blizzard had taken place in a certain portion of the Indian Empire, the reason being given that we could not have obtained the information except through a breach of faith on the part of one of the department's subordinates! Comment on the above would be superfluous.

MR. EUSTACE J. KITTS, who writes in the "Empire Review" of "Early Days in Bombay," seems to know more of us than we know of ourselves. Of this "city, which was in future ages to become the brightest jewel in the diadem of the Emperor of India," he tells us, "the long line of the hills passes out of sight as the vessel enters the waters of the Back Bay between Malabar and Colaba Points." We can [quite believe they would. Then "as the vessel rounds the Prong Lighthouse, the isle of Elephanta heaves in sight, we pass the smiling front of the Bombay Yacht Club, and so to the docks at Mazagaon." Who is Mr. Eustace J. Kitts, who entered Bombay by way of Back Bay and saw Elephanta from the Prongs, or as he prefers to call it Prong? We should very much like to make the gentleman's acquaintance. He has established two records. There is evidently a great future before him.

WE hear from Peshawar that preparations are proceeding for the start of the small Commission under Major Roos-Keppel, which is to demarcate the Mohmand border from the neighbourhood of the Kunar Valley to the Khyber. The officers accompanying the head of the Commission will probably be one staff officer, a commandant of the escort to be furnished by the Khyber Rifles, two survey officers, and a doctor. Two native Assistant Political Officers, well acquainted with frontier work, will also be attached. We heard from Jellalabad a fortnight ago that the local Afghan official had received orders to arrange for the hospitable reception of the Mission, and to protect it while in Afghan territory, so that its departure at the end of the present month may be looked upon as assured. The Amir apparently has cordially accepted the proposals for demarcation. The work began in 1895, by the Udny Mission—which had to be withdrawn owing to the Chitral campaign—will now be completed.

STORMY PETREL AT TOKYO.

BARON DE ROSEN, THE TSAR'S REPRESENTATIVE.

(BY PERCY F. MARKS)

"THE Greeks began it" So wrote Xenophon in the "Anabasis." Thus will write the truthful historian if a conflict between the Colossus of the Caucasus and Ithuriel of the East takes place.

The commencement of the present acute Eastern trouble synchronises almost exactly with the exchange made between M. de Iswolsky, the Russian Minister at Tokyo, and now at Copenhagen, for Baron de Rosen then Minister at Munich. The trend of diplomatic affairs, although never very cordial between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Tokyo, was calm and passionless enough until the arrival on the scene of that stormy petrel M. de Rosen.

It was through no mere accident that this ambitious diplomat came back to the land of the chrysanthemum, writes Mr. Percy F. Marks in the "Daily Express." A protege of M. de Plehve, imbued with that powerful but unscrupulous Minister's absorbing passion for Eastern expansion he was deemed the best available man to successfully cope with and check the brilliant and uniformly successful diplomacy of Sir Claude Macdonald, our Minister to Japan.

Baron de Rosen once declared that had he been at Tokyo at the time of the Anglo-Japanese treaty for a definite offensive and defensive alliance, that arrangement would never have materialised.

Fortunately perhaps for the reputation of his Excellency as a prophet, he was at that time wasting his energies at the little Court of Munich; while M. de Iswolsky allowed the negotiations to proceed to a finish right under his nose without being aware that they were even in progress.

SHOCK TO RUSSIA.

The declaration of the treaty on February 12, 1902, which was made simultaneously in the Diet at Tokyo and the House of Commons in London, came as a very painful shock to the Russians; and a change at Tokyo was at that moment decided upon. It was felt that a strong man like Sir Claude Macdonald, the hero of the Peking siege and a thousand diplomatic triumphs, must be matched by an equally powerful factor. Thus Baron de Rosen came back.

The Tzar's representative at Tokyo is a remarkable man in more ways than one. He is not in the least impressive or imposing in appearance, and his presence would hardly suggest the unyielding spirit and the indomitable will which actually dominate all who come in contact with him. He is about fifty-six years of age, of middle height, squat rather than broad, with very massive shoulders.

He stoops slightly, and has an old rheumatic affection which causes one shoulder to appear somewhat higher than the other.

Like most Muscovites, Baron de Rosen is fair—almost a blonde—with a heavy flaxen moustache, now slightly tinged with white, fluffy yellow hair—rather sparse on the top of the head—and a pair of penetrating, uncompromising, and cold, steely-blue eyes.

A somewhat sinister appearance is imparted to the face by the double, blackframed eye-glasses which the Minister continually wears, and which are only maintained in their place by means of a contortion of the eye and cheek at once unprepossessing and ludicrous.

FAMILY OF LINGUISTS.

Baron de Rosen is a man of great education and refinement. Apart from his native coldness and hauteur, he is a brilliant conversationalist and therefore, can be an amusing companion. He speaks English fluently, but with a slight American accent, doubtless acquired during his several years residence in New York, where, until 1894, he was Russian Consul-General.

The Baroness de Rosen and their daughter—a little girl of about twelve years of age—are also perfect linguists. Indeed, the latter, but for her extreme precociousness, which would be deemed remarkable even for an American child, might easily pass for an emancipated English schoolgirl. These ladies accompany the Ambassador everywhere, and they are attended by a French governess, who is treated in every respect as a friend of the family.

It was in the month of March of this year that Baron de Rosen was sent back to Tokyo to replace M. de Iswolsky. He at once commenced to "make things hum." Almost immediately after presenting his credentials to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor, the Russian Minister hurried off to Kobe, where a review of the Japanese Navy—or at least a considerable portion of it—was held on April 10 by the Mikado.

Here Baron de Rosen doubtless witnessed a good deal which gave him cause for reflection. The remarkable advance exhibited by the Japanese naval officers in the handling of their ships, the perfect smoothness with which the complicated and difficult evolutions were carried out, and the almost universal approval expressed by the large and representative circle of naval experts who were present, came unquestionably as a revelation to the Russian Minister, who, during his three years absence from Japan had lost sight of the march of the young Eastern Empire.

BEGINNING OF AGGRESSION.

At any rate, from that time must be reckoned what may be characterised as the aggressive policy of Russia towards Japan. It seemed almost as if the former at last awakened to the possibilities before our ally, was determined to cut short any further advance by picking or forcing on a quarrel. To-day's position of affairs is the sequel.

From Kobe Baron de Rosen made a speedy but thorough series of visits to Nagasaki, Yokohama, Tokyo, and Nagoya. In connection with the latter place, it may be observed that here is situated the Japanese Aldershot, where the cavalry are trained and manœuvred day in and day out unceasingly and untiringly

The Russian Minister, always accompanied by his wife and daughter—doubtless to lend colour to the belief that his was a mere pleasure tour—spent many days assiduously watching the Japanese cavalry and infantry drill, again, it may be assumed, with a complete astonishment as to the progress which had been made—a remodelled army as well as a greatly-perfected navy. Baron de Rosen was in Nagoya on April 20, and he remained there until April 24. I had the opportunity of particularly observing the course of events there, as I was a resident at the same hotel on this as on many other occasions when Baron de Rosen was "on tour." I will frankly admit that his nervous pre-occupation, patent concern, and ill-concealed chagrin both amused and interested me, and I followed him on to Kyoto, where he had several important interviews with his Imperial Majesty, who had adjourned there with all his court from a tour in the south.

It is worthy of note that upon each occasion that the Russian Minister was received by the Mikado, Sir Claude M. Macdonald, the British Minister, was also honoured with an audience. The incident may have been merely an accident—who can say? On one afternoon both Ministers left the Yasui Hotel (where they were staying) together to see the Emperor. They returned separately.

A MAGNIFICENT red bull, owned by a farmer near Princetown, had an unpleasant notoriety as a man-killer. A strip of oak board had therefore been bound firmly across his forehead, and on this, as an added insult to the monarch of the herd, was painted "Dangerous." When the beast held his muzzle to the sky he certainly could see in front of him, but the moment he lowered his head for mischief or grazing, all view, except of his own forefeet, was cut off. Clambering one day down a tor near his haunts, says a writer in the "Boys' Own Paper," I came on a stretch of level green. In the centre of this sat an imperturbable artist painting, and round him in furious tangents charged the ineffectual bull. Up went the beast's head while aim was taken under the board at this disturber of the solitude; but then, with lowered horns, the plunge again shot the bull into a mistaken memory of where his target was. The painter said that he had spent half a morning in flight, and the next half in laughter.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPAN'S FIRMNESS.

Grimly Reconciled to War.

HEAVY PURCHASES OF STORES.

RUSSIA'S HOPES OF PEACE.

POWERS AND MANCHURIA.

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

Absolutely nothing is known at Constantinople regarding the statement made that Russia had applied for permission of the Porte for the Black Sea Squadron to pass the Dardanelles.

The Tsar's remarks at the New Year's reception have produced a tranquillizing feeling among the diplomatic body at St. Petersburg and the Russian public which believes the crisis has lost its acuteness.

Admiral Alexeieff has promised the Japanese residents at Port Arthur full protection in the event of war breaking out.

President Roosevelt has appointed officials of long Far Eastern experience as Consul-General at Mukden and Consul at Antung.

Mr. Davidson now Consul at Tamsai has been appointed to act as roving commercial agent with his head-quarters at Antung, and Mr. E. V. Morgan has been appointed Consul at Dalny.

Reuter wires from Tokio that Japan has received a Russian communication that Russia will respect the rights and privileges already acquired by the Powers in Manchuria under existing Treaties with China, excepting the establishment of foreign settlements and so far as they are not prejudicial to Russia's future relations with Manchuria. These reservations are regarded as nullifying the value of the assurances.

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

Japanese and Russian agents are buying up all the available coal throughout the world. Their operations have hitherto been chiefly centered at Cardiff.

Japan has ordered three hundred thousand tons in England alone since Thursday last.

Japan has also purchased half a million bushels of wheat in Winnipeg.

Reuter wires from Tokio that Japan does not expect Russia's rejoinder for at least a week.

Meanwhile she is prepared and grimly reconciled to the prospect of war.

Political and other distinctions have disappeared and the country is practically united and resolved to fight rather than recede from the demands which are regarded as fair and moderate.

The utmost confidence is displayed by the country in the Army and Navy.

THE TSARITZA'S ILLNESS.

The Tsaritza is suffering from an attack of pleurisy and the Court Ball has had to be postponed in consequence.

THE SOMALI WAR.

General Egerton's Victory.

ITALIAN CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

The Italian Government has telegraphed to the British Government their congratulations upon General Egerton's victory in Somaliland.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

The Third Test Match.

In the third test match England has made 245 in the first innings.

The Australians have commenced their second innings and made 29, no wicket down, before lunch.

DEATH OF SIR HENRY KEPPEL.

The death is announced of Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, Admiral of the fleet.

[The Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, G. C. B., Admiral of the Fleet, was in his 95th year, having been born in 1809. He was the fourth son of the fourth Earl of Albemarle and consequently was descended from Arnold Joost van Keppel, K. G., who was with the rince of Orange's Expedition in 1688 and was afterwards created Baron Ashford, Viscount Bury and Earl of Albemarle. Admiral Keppel commanded the naval brigade in the Crimean War and the naval forces in China in 1857, when he was created G. C. B. He again commanded the naval forces in China from 1867 to 1870. He was groom-in-waiting in 1859-60. He published the Voyage of the Miranda; Reminiscences (1898); and a Sailor's Life under Four Sovereigns, in three volumes in 1899. He was a director of the North Borneo Company.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JANUARY 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Marmora, with the English mails of 8th instant, left here for Bombay, at 6 p.m., to-day.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY LAMINGTON paid a visit to H. M. S. Hyacinth yesterday afternoon.

Rs. 5,000 TO 10.

PLACING the 1st three in the G. W. HANDICAP. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW PERSIAN TELEGRAPH LINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 18.

The telegraph wire between Kerman and Bam has been completed and the Government of India have decided to connect it up with India thus constituting an independent line through Southern Persia, which will relieve at present the overburdened Teheran telegraph route home.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The only business likely to be transacted at next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council is the passing of the Poisons Bill and the Central Provinces Civil Courts Bill and the referring of the Local Authorities Loan Bill to a Select Committee.

INTENSE COLD IN SEISTAN.

The cold has been so intense at the western end of the Nushki Seistan trade route that a sowar carrrying the parcels post between Nokkunde and Marhkichah died from it on Christmas Day and another sowar carrying the ordinary post was brought into Marhkichah Thana in a semi-conscious condition from the same cause.

THE TIBET MISSION.

GREAT TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES.

CHUMBI, JANUARY 18.

The head-quarters of the column have now been moved to Gauthang, a lovely sheltered valley carpeted with moss some twelve miles beyond Chumbi. Here four companies of the 23rd and 32nd Pioneers are in camp. General MacDonald arrives there to-morrow.

The Tibetans had built a wall across the Chumbi valley with block-houses to protect it from a flank attack, but they did not remain to hold it when the mission advanced. No opposition is now expected this side of the Tangla Pass but nondescript troops hover about the road on the open plateau beyond.

The transport difficulties are such that it is unlikely the Mission will be able to make any further move forward for another two months.

PHARI FORT SURRENDERED.

WELL ARMED TIBETANS AT TUNI.

A Bourg telegram from Chumbi, dated January 16th, states:—

A proposal has been made to run a wire ropeway from Jelap Pass to the valley below to assist the transport. Sir Allan Arthur, who is the head of a firm negotiating for a concession, recently visited the pass, and is convinced of the feasibility of the undertaking. Another project is the construction of a road along the course followed by the Amu River, which runs past the Chumbi Valley and finds its way through the Bhutan hills into the Brahmaputra. Survey parties are now at work in Bhutan. The clouds which were gathering over Jelap have dispersed and the sky is again clear. The natives say that the British Government has secured the assistance of the weather god.

Phari Fort is one of the most picturesque and interesting places yet seen by the Mission. It stands in the middle of a large plain dominated by snowclad peaks on each hand. It is three storeys high and resembles a mediæval castle with bastions, keep, and coverad overhanging platform for the discharge of boiling liquid and other missiles. The upper storeys are occupied by officers and two Tibetan Jongpens or district officers. Troops and stores occupy the lower storey. The fort is full of small rooms and resembles a rabbit warren. The Mission escort approached it with all military precautions and in skirmishing order, but the Chinese and Tibetan officials rode out to surrender the fort, while the inhabitants of the village curiously crowded out and were highly interested in the military display, but were in no sense hostile. The fort was full of old chain armour, helmets, swords, spears, and gunpowder. The latter was destroyed. The village consists of low huts built of sods cut from peat, of which the plain is composed. The fort is solidly built of stone brought from distant hills.

The Force Orders contain a rumour received from the Intelligence Department to the effect that two or three thousand armed Tibetans are in the hills round Tuna. They are said to have two cannon. It is not known whether their intentions are hostile but every military precaution has been taken. Phari Fort is said to be impregnable, while the Mission itself is securely intrenched at Tuna. The Tibetans are supposed to be those recently at Khambajong.

Although the Mission is nowhere near Lhassa it is scarcely realised that the whole country from here to the Mission head-quarters was practically unknown before the present advent. No living European foot had traversed it and it was found that the reports of secret agents of the Survey Department were not altogether reliable. Villages and bridges are wrongly placed, and distances wrongly estimated. The explorer, Sarat Chundra Dass, went another route to Yangtse.

Transport difficulties, owing to the intense cold, are as great as ever though the Yak Corps is working very well. The drivers are all over six feet high and are the wildest and most hideous it is possible to conceive. Many have bad scars and jaws twisted out of shape, and front teeth missing. They have the vague t ideas of numbers, and count packages by means of heads. They apparently have a great opinion of Europeans. The yaks are great shaggy animals and are comparatively tame.

The same correspondent telegraphing from Chumbi on January 17th says:—General Macdonald is returning to-day to Gnatong. The armed Tibetans in the vicinity of Tuna are said to possess five hundred modern rifles and three hundred cavalry. No convoys or officers are allowed to proceed upwards from here without an escort. This is simply a measure of precaution as the village people continue most friendly and there is every reason why they should as they are making large sums of money by furnishing supplies and labour. There is a local rumour here, which I give for what it is worth to the effect that the Chinese Amban has left Lhassa to meet the Mission with such an enormous retinue that he is delayed on the road for want of transport and supplies.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The appointment of Lieutenant Bayford, 18th Hussars, as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Lamington, has been approved.

Captain Pearse, East Lancashire Regiment, becomes Adjutant, 3rd Volunteer Battalion East Surveys.

Captain R. C. Bell's appointment in the Transport branch is extended to March 1906.

Lieutenant Murray, Wiltshire Regiment, and Second Lieutenant Todd, Welsh Regiment, are posted to the 2nd Gordons and 2nd Welsh respectively as supernumeraries.

Sir Archibald Hunter, Commanding the Bombay Forces, accompanied by head-quarter and personal staff, arrived at Poona this evening, from Mhow District tour.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

COTTON SPECULATION METHODS.

FRENCH TRADERS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

TRADE IN BASUTOLAND.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

PAINFUL experiences in the past two years are tending to modify, or at least to hold in suspense for the time, some of the views which have for many years guided and ruled the cotton market and the course of prices. The Americans seem to be introducing an altogether new style of business, one peculiarity of which is that it flouts and disregards all those mercantile considerations which have hitherto passed as platitudes. Merchants who have been accustomed to argue that a full supply meant a moderate price for cotton, that an abundant supply meant a low price, and that high values were only to be looked for in periods of scarcity are wondering what new agents are appearing on the scene. For the new generation of American operators ignores and despises all such considerations. The principles of business of the new-style speculator appear to be to grab some articles of produce necessary to a great industry and then to hold it against the industry in question until he has in the end forced that industry to pay any price he likes to ask. The way he goes to work is well enough known. Let us say that there are 60,000 bales of tenderable cotton in New York. He buys 160,000 for a future month's delivery and threatens to call for the whole of it. It is true that 400,000 to 500,000 bales a week are all the time coming into sight, but he knows that prices in the South will rule so high as to defer if not to prevent the despatch of cotton to New York, or if he sees signs that cotton is coming North to be delivered he will quietly transfer his bull interest to a distant month and leave someone else to shoulder the cotton his buying has attracted. In the meantime his proceedings will have disturbed business right and left and have confused men's minds as to values and as to probabilities. Various interests will have become uneasy or alarmed.

The spinner can see no real reason why cotton should rise, but he cannot stand by and let it rise unless he is fully covered. The vast South-rn interest which has sold hedges against cotton in process of picking, against cotton in the gins, against cotton on the railway or on the way to market—all that interest becomes restless and inclined to buy in its hedges in order to stand bull on the real cotton. The American public rushes in and buys "pyramid" fashion. On all this the operator who bought the 160,000 or the 260,000 bales of contracts in the first instance calculates as likely to occur. He knows that presently excitement will develop and the economic relation of supply to price will be obscured. Meantime the movement he started has carried prices up 2 cents or 4 cents, and when he judges the market is top-heavy and congested he sells out and leaves prices to come down again, amid a scene of something like ruin to all those interested. Now the curiosity of this kind of adventure is that the size of crops only partially affect it. If the South thinks the crop small, or hopes it will be small, or can afford to hold, the operator is secure of so much support that his adventure becomes practicable. He cares little or nothing what the real size of the crop may be. All he watches is how much of it is available for the particular month or months he is working to corner. So far, means have not been devised for protecting the spinning trade from this new pest. Only one plan has yet been suggested which seems to have any merit, namely, that a delivery of cotton at any large town in the South should count as a delivery made in New York. In that case the small size of the New York stock would not protect the operator from deliveries of such a magnitude as to deter him from cornering any month, and would leave him to shoulder so large a proportion of the crop as to break down even the strongest financiers.

The possibilities of the South African market are attracting the attention of commercial men across the Channel. Hitherto, the interest of most Frenchmen who thought at all about the matter, has been confined to the price of shares. There is to be a change. The daily shouting at the Bourse is to be supplemented by practical action. France is to enter into the commercial struggle. The report of Mr. Birchenough set the ball rolling, and an article published in the "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" by a distinguished French expert, Mon. Louis Ochs, one of the counsellors for the development of the foreign commerce of France, has done the remainder. The article of the French expert is a most able one, well written and skilfully argued. The writer draws attention to the possibilities for French commerce, and drives home his arguments by numerous extracts from Mr. Birchenough's report. After stating that the amount of French capital invested in South Africa is estimated by competent authorities to exceed 1,250 million francs, Mon. Ochs touches the national pride by observing: "There is a striking contrast between the boldness and the confidence with which French gold has migrated to these regions—migrated to contribute to the remunerative production of the same metal—a strange contrast, I repeat, between this boldness and the reserve or carelessness which for want of practical organisation no doubt, and in spite of the uninterrupted increase of the local wants has allowed our exports to dwindle almost into insignificance. One is struck with astonishment, he continues, "on observing that the direct imports from France in these regions do not attain one per cent. of the total imports received at the ports of Cape Colony and Natal and that they only amount to 2·43 per cent. of the imports other than those received from Great Britaen. Having thus paved the way, having thus pointed out the "deplorable" condition of French commerce in South Africa, Mon. Ochs dangles before the eyes of his fellow countrymen the "possibilities" the openings for French trade; and then coming to the point, he boldly strikes the nail on the head, by declaring: "France cannot remain indifferent to the extension of commerce which is on the eve of development in South Africa; she ought, she must seek to find there, new markets capable of procuring for her merchants important and regular profits." Then, as if a little alarmed at his own boldness, the writer advises caution. "But for the moment," continues Mon. Ochs, "French merchants and manufacturers ought to watch the events which in the course of the next three months will take place in the Transvaal, which, in Mr. Birchenough's opinion, is the pivot from which the immediate prosperity of South Africa will be evolved."

In his report to the Colonial Office the Resident Commissioner says the amount of trade in Basutoland during the year ended June 30 last has exceeded expectations, and is little less than during the preceding year. The cause of this continued commercial activity is probably the amount of money which has been in the hands of the natives, as the result of war payments and prices. One feature of the year has been the embarrassing number of applications for trading licenses in this country. It is not desirable, says the commissioner, except in cases of clearly-shown public necessity, to multiply the number of trading stations, such of which is a possible point of friction between the natives and the European residents, and, with very few exceptions, the issue of new licenses has not been sanctioned. The year has been from an agricultural point of view an unfortunate one. The wheat crop alone was of average quantity, the drought in the summer and the early frosts having caused the failure of the greater portion of the mealie and Kffir corn. It it feared that before another crop can be reaped, there will be scarcity of food in several parts of the country, and the natives will have to buy grain for their own consumption. Experiments have been made at most Government stations in the direction of checking the process of denudation of the country, and the formation of the unsightly ravines or dongas, which threaten to seriously diminish the available area of arable and pasture land. Tree-planting has been carried on, where possible, in the neighbourhood of the Government stations, and a useful impetus should be given to the horse-breeding industry by the importation of seven Arab stallions of high class, which have been distributed throughout the country and the services of which are freely given to the Basuto breeders. During the year agricultural shows have been held at all stations, at which special Government prizes have been given for exhibits of horses, stock and produce. It is gratifying to observe that an increasing and more intelligent interest appears to be taken in these shows, and missionaries and traders co-operate in endeavouring to render them attractive and useful.

A well-informed correspondent writes: "It is a fact that in France a great many different models of ploughs are used. In some districts, especially in the vine-growing part of France, the plough used varies from one commune to another. This, probably, is because the small French farmer ploughs himself, and is brought up to prefer a certain sort of plough, whereas in England and in America farmers do not work themselves, but purchase ploughs of well-known makers and insist on their servants using them. "It is doubtful whether any English makers could manufacture satisfactory plough at 5d. a pound and pay carriage and duty to France. Some of the American manufacturers make cheaper ploughs by using chilled cast-iron instead of wrought iron or steel, and by having wooden beams and handles. These ploughs are used in the vine districts of France. "Some years ago an attempt was made to have similar ploughs manufactured in England, but is was found impossible to obtain them at anything like the same price. This is probably chiefly due to the very low price of wood in America. "M. Plissonnier's remarks do not apply to the agricultural districts of the North of France, where there is practically one model of plough used (known as the 'Brabant'), and there are some quite important manufacturers of this implement. It is sold to the farmer at about 1 fr 25 c. the kilo, and it is entirely made of wrought-iron and steel. "The standard English plough has never had a ready sale in France because it does an entirely different style of work. This plough having a long breast turns over a band of earth without breaking it up, while those manufactured in France and America turn over the earth and break it up at the same time. "Of course, English makers also manufacture ploughs for doing the latter style of work, but only when specially ordered, and naturally at correspondingly higher prices."

In their circular, dated December 19, at New York, Messrs. Henry Clews and Co. say that "the upward movement in stocks received somewhat of a check this week from free realising sales and from unsettled conditions in the steel trade." Consequent upon profit taking there seems to have been some disposition to invest in stocks that had not shared proportionately in the advance. The prohibitive prices of iron and steel, "still the best business barometer," are said to have delayed many important business enterprises. Among these are improved transportation facilities for New York and other cities, the modernisation, still uncompleted, of American railroads, and the Canadian railway project; and there are, too, other great works, such as the Panama and Erie Canals, to be considered. When values become settled Messrs. Clews anticipate, therefore, a revival of activity in the steel trade "without, however, the abnormal and unwholesome profits that fostered the boom culminating a year ago." On the subject of general business and the cotton crop the circular proceeds:—"Clearing house returns and railroad earnings show only slight reactionary tendencies, generally explained in the first case by lessened speculations and in the latter by smaller iron shipments. The West seems to be enjoying uninterrupted prosperity, and the South is particularly exhubarant over the high price of cotton and the consequent prosperity of planters. The burden of dear cotton falls with special severity upon the mills, some of which may be forced into temporary curtailment, but the South as a whole is likely to have more money to spend in 1904 than ever before." It is said that indications point to renewed activity in the stock market early in the year, and the release of about dols. 145,000,000 for dividends, &c., after January 1 will be an important factor in the investment demand.

The Commercial Travellers' Association of Paris has held its annual gathering, under the distinguished patronage and in the presence of the President of the Republic, the Minister of Commerce, and several other members of the Government. The meeting was held in the Sorbonne, and was followed by a banquet. The Association numbers 8,000 members, and has a reserve fund of over one million francs. It is first and foremost a mutual benefit society. It provides pensions for old and indigent members and those who may have been injured by accident whilst following their vocation. There is also a sick fund, which ensures the traveller against loss of salary during temporary disablement through bad health. It also provides medical attendance. After the manner of all Tontine societies in Latin countries, it is animated with much of the spirit of the mediæval trade guild, and does not think that its duties come to an end with the death of the member and the payment of the insurance money. The Association defrays the cost of a member's funeral and looks after the well-being of the widow and children. We have in this country a very flourishing commercial travellers' association, but its scope seems much more limited than that of the French Society which not only provides the benefits already mentioned, but secures the best legal skill possible in cases of disputes between travellers and their employers. If the French Society does much that the United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Association thinks it wiser to leave undone, it is probably because English travellers are stronger individualists than their French brethren, who are firm believers in the power of combination.

"WHERE AND OH! WHERE IS MY BONNIE LASSIE GONE?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the dancing season is in full swing may I make through the medium of your columns a suggestion for what I think would be a very simple solution of a very old difficulty?

The finding of one's partner even when you know her well is no easy matter at a crowded ball, and when it happens to be your fate to make engagements for dances with ladies you have never met before, it not infrequently occurs that the dance is partly or wholly through before you find your partner.

The plan I suggest is to put up in places where people congregate between dances placards bearing single letters in bold type at convenient distances, in such a manner that they will be easily seen.

Black block letters say 6in. or 7in. high on a 9in. square white card would be sufficiently conspicuous.

When filling your programme you would ask your partners where they would be found and your engagements would read:—

1 Miss Jones C.
2 Mrs. Smith A.
3 Miss Robinson D. and so on, the ladies entering against your name on their cards the same letter.

Instead, therefore, of partners hunting for each other as is now the case, you would have an agreed meeting place which both would find without effort of memory or trouble.—Yours, etc,

SENEX.

IN Africa, according to Sir Henry Seton Karr, the noted hunter believes that while exploring the African forests in the Diamond Jubilee year he came across the actual site of the Garden of Eden. "In the pursuit of a lion," says "T. A. T," "he came upon a district where there was no sign that the foot of man had rested for centuries. But while there was no evidence of modern human habitation, there was every sign of a former prehistoric residence of man. Around him lay fossilised bones and palæolithic instruments innumerable." But, after all, should we expect "fossilised bones" in Eden? According to the authorised version, Adam and Eve were the only inhabitants of that salubrious spot.

FAREWELL CONCERT.

MADAME HESTER OTWAY.

MADAME HESTER OTWAY'S farewell concert last evening at the Town Hall, in spite of other attractions in the city brought a full house of lovers of music together. We often hear of the lack of appreciation of good music in Bombay, but it is quite clear that when the public are accorded a programme carried out by performers such as were on the Town Hall platform last night there is nothing left to be desired in the matter of appreciation. The prepared programme was an entirely new one, with one exception, "Abide With Me," sung with organ accompaniment as in the previous concert figured "by desire." The additions to the well-chosen list of songs and music almost doubled the programme, and must have been, however great the compliment conveyed by the hearty applause, a tax on the strength if not on the generosity of the performers. Madame Wingfield-Hall contributed two songs which admirably suited her dramatic soprano voice of rare compass and flexibility. Meyerbeer's "Robarto o tu che Adoro" and "The Jewel Song" from Faust were well-come selections. Mr. C. E. Copplestone's fine tenor in "The Daily Question," by Helmund, added another interesting feature to the programme. Madame Hester Otway sang "Caro mio Ben" by Giordani and "The Spring has Come" two contrasting songs that fully merited the storm of applause which followed on the last triumphant notes. Mrs. Collie's violin "Reverie," by Vieuxtemps, came next, the performer producing the finest effects from her instrument. A vociferous encore was resisted. "Robert Toi que J'aime" in Italian, followed; Madame Wingfield-Hall giving the song all its charm. This is the first appearance of this very accomplished singer before a Bombay audience and her practised soprano voice of considerable compass gave intense pleasure. To the insistent encore she gave a very sweet ballad. Then came the favourite "Abide With Me," in which Madame Hester Otway's sympathetic and trained contralto brought out all the music and the soft attraction of the song. To the imperative encores, the singer responded generously with "There is a Land of Roses." Mrs. Collie gave David's "Tarantelle" the wild, free movements of which she rendered with consummate skill, and to the repeated encores that greeted its final chord Mrs. Collie replied by a well-known Scotch air most pathetically played. Gounod's ever fresh "Jewel Song" was delightfully sung by Madame Wingfield-Hall, the high notes coming with trilling ease and sweetness. The audience would not be denied a reappearance and she gave with exquisite skill an Italian song that her liquid musical notes did full justice to. Allitsen's beautiful song "There's a Land" was the last item on the programme and Madame Hester Otway carried away her audience completely with her expressive interpretation of the composer's fine phrasing. The encores rose in a perfect storm to which the apparently unwearied singer smilingly yielded Kathleen Mavourneen. The accompaniments were admirably managed by Mr. Seymour Dove who easily adapts himself to any and every song. His organ solos opening the programme, Wolff's Romanza and a Fantasia by Merkel made a very charming introduction to a concert that was in every way one of the best we have had in Bombay.

OBSTRUCTING PLAGUE MEASURES.

MR. N. G. RAJE, First Class Magistrate at Khandesh, in November last, convicted Jahirmahomed Walad Bafati and another of being members of an unlawful assembly and obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his public functions and sentenced them each to four months' rigorous imprisonment and bound them over to keep the peace for a period of one year. An appeal by the accused was considered at the High Court on Thursday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. On appeal, the conviction and sentence were confirmed by Mr. DeSouza, Sessions Judge of Khandesh. Mr. Bahramji Jamshetji Karai appeared for the accused in the High Court.

The two appellants and three others (who did not appeal) were Momins residing at Dhypur. Mr. N. B. Divatia, Personal Assistant to the Collector of Khandesh, was the chief plague authority for the city of Dhulia. On the morning of the 3rd November last, he visited the Momin's camp to the west of Dhypur and found a Momin boy suffering from plague in one of the huts. The plague hospital assistant on examining the patient found his temperature high, and he had a bubo. Mr. Divatia ordered that the patient should be removed to the plague hospital. At first the mother was unwilling that the boy should be removed, but after some persuasion she consented to his removal. A cart was then brought and the mother carried the boy as far as the road with the assistance of her neighbours. Just about that time about fifty Momins came to the spot, shouting out that they would not allow the boy to be removed to the hospital at any cost. Mr. Divatia reasoned with them, but to no purpose. Among them the five accused were the foremost. They surrounded Mr. Divatia and were crying out that they would not allow the boy to be touched even if their throats were cut. They were furious and seemed to be bent on carrying out their common object of preventing the removal of the patient. If Mr. Divatia had not kept cool, and if he had tried to remove the boy, the mob, including the five accused, would have assaulted him and, in the opinion of the Magistrate, have committed a riot. Seeing that the mob was excited and bent upon obstructing him in removing the patient Mr. Divatia asked the hospital assistant to call in the police, but before the latter returned, Mr. Curtis, the Collector and District Magistrate, appeared on the scene and the crowd dispersed. All the accused were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships, after hearing the pleader for the appellants, rejected the application.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL ALIBAG

AN INTERESTING GATHERING.

A SOCIAL gathering took place on Friday night, in the hall of the John Elphinstone High School at Alibag writes "a student." The gathering was held in honour of the gentlemen who arrived as deputies from the Free Church of Scotland to inspect this High School as usual. They inspected the various classes and were greatly pleased with the general development and progress of the school. The credit of the gathering is due to the exertions of the Head Master, Mr. V. V. Safre B. A., and all the students who requested the visitors to attend this meeting. The guests, accompanied by the Rev. W. E. Wilkie Brown, M.A., Superintendent of the High School, and Mrs. Brown, B. A., entered the hall exactly at 9 p.m. They were warmly received by the head master and when they had taken their seats Indian music and riddle-solving first attracted attention. Mr. Safre then read a progress report of the school. The visitors subsequently expressed their appreciation of the hospitality they received from the Alibagkars, which they said, surpassed their expectations. They also said that such an entertainment, which clearly expressed the heartfelt affection of the students for the missionaries, had never before been offered to them in the whole course of their travel in India. The day being the next after "Maker Sankramana," Mr. Safre gave "tilgula," which is a token of friendship and affection according to the Hindu idea. After coffee had been served the gathering was dissolved, the visitors leaving the hall amidst the cheers of more than three hundred boys.

THE jute case, which has been tried before Mr. Justice Prinsep at the Sessions during the past fortnight, ended in the acquittal of the accused. The point was whether the native boat contractor could be held responsible for the shortage of jute shipped in Calcutta for Dundee. It was a test case, and the jury held that the evidence was not sufficient to show where the loss of jute had occurred.

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL,

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S VIEWS.

THE Council of the Bombay Presidency Association have forwarded to the Government of India a representation on the subject of the Bill to amend the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889. The Council submit that the proposed changes in the existing law are entirely uncalled for, and that no case has been made out for such revolutionary alterations both in the substantive law as also in the procedure relating to the trial of offences under the Act, as are contemplated by the new legislation. In the statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated that the Bill is designed to remedy certain defects disclosed by experience in the Indian Official Secrets Act, and tending to render it less effective for the objects which it had in view. But the public are entirely in the dark as regards the precise reasons and circumstances which have led Government to change radically the existing provisions of law. The Council beg to observe that not only is there no necessity made out for amending it but that if the law is amended in the manner now proposed it will involve the subversion of some of the universally acknowledged principles of criminal jurisprudence and will be extremely mischievous in its operation.

The Council proceed to point out that the Indian Act of 1889 was practically a reproduction of the English Act (52 and 53 Vic ch. 52), which was passed in England not only a few months before the Indian Act with only such alterations therein as were necessary to bring the Act in harmony with the system of Indian administration and jurisprudence. The Council venture to submit that the existing Indian Act being only a reproduction of the English Act of 1889, and that it having been passed only to emphasize the fact of the English Act being already in force in India, it is scarcely logical that the Indian Legislature should propose to revolutionise the law in certain material respects, while the English Legislature has not found it necessary to even consider the desirability of such changes during that interval especially bearing in mind that the English Act being for the whole of the empire Parliament would have felt itself bound to do so if the Act had not proved defective in any part thereof; and the bare statement that "the present Bill is designed to remedy certain defects disclosed by experience in the Indian Official Secrets Act (1889), and tending to render it less effective for the objects which it had in view" fails to throw any useful light on the question. Such a statement, however, authoritative, is altogether insufficient to satisfy the public mind about the necessity of drastic changes in the existing law. The situation has not been made more intelligible by what the Viceroy said on the subject in Council, for the instances to which His Excellency referred concerned military matters and there is besides nothing before the public to show what they could not have been dealt with under the existing Act.

CRITICISM OF DETAILS.

Amongst the alterations proposed to be effected by the new Bill, the first and the most alarming is the one, which enacts that in section 3, sub-section 1, sub-head (a) the words "without lawful authority or permission (the proof whereof shall be upon him)" shall be substituted for the words "for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information." This alteration is sought to be supported by the Hon'ble Mr. Arundel on grounds, which cannot but be regarded as most unsatisfactory.

The Council urge that the law as now laid down in the amended legislation is calculated to lead to gross injustice and oppression. Take, for instance, the ordinary case of a stranger going to any office for an innocent or necessary purpose. If it be the strict rule of the office that strangers should not be allowed to enter it, the mere entry on the part of a man will be an offence under the Act, and as he cannot possibly prove lawful authority or permission he must stand condemned. Surely the Official Secrets Act does not exist for the purpose of punishing numberless innocent acts that can easily be conceived, and the Council deplore that its scope has been so extended as to include them within its penal provisions. The result of this alteration will be that the accused as soon as he is placed before a magistrate will be prima facie presumed to be guilty unless he proves his innocence by proving lawful authority or permission. In this respect the proposed alteration is subversive of the well-established elementary rule of criminal jurisprudence that the prosecution should be put to the proof of the guilt of the accused.

The second alteration is about the addition of the words "attempts to obtain" and "any copy of any such document, &c.," in the same section. The Council submit that though this alteration might at first sight appear to be harmless it really gives an undue and uncalled-for extension to the scope of section 3 of the Act. Offences designated as "Attempts to commit offences" and falling within sec 511 of the Indian Penal Code have not been found capable of easy and precise definition in the practical administration of criminal law and the present amendment which goes entirely beyond the provisions of the English law, will be productive of grave difficulties in the application of the law in the absence of any clear definition of the offences comprised within the expression "attempts to obtain." The Council find it difficult to understand the omission of the words "without lawful authority," and "without authority given by or on behalf of His Majesty" in clauses II and III of section 3, sub-section (1) sub head (a). It is impossible to conceive that the legislature intends punishing even acts done with lawful authority instead of safeguarding them from punishment.

APPLICATION TO CIVIL MATTERS.

The last alteration in the substantive portion of the Act is to include "civil" matters within the meaning of section 3. The Council beg to submit that the Legislature has gone too far by including all civil matters within the scope of the Act and by putting them on a level with naval and military affairs. The Hon'ble Mr. Arundel says in the statement of Objects and Reasons that "it should be made clear that the section applies to the divulging of secret information connected with the civil administration as well as naval and military affairs." This observation does not represent a correct view of the present law. "Civil matters" are not within the meaning of the Act as it exists. Section 3 refers only to naval or military affairs. And the words "office or other like place" occurring at various places in section 3, when construed with the expressions preceding and following them and with due regard to the definition of the expression "Office under His Majesty" in section 2, sub-section (6), cannot possibly mean or include "office or other like place" connected with purely civil matters. Thus really speaking it is not making clear—what may be obscure—but distinctly giving an important extension to the scope of the Act to add the words 'or civil." The Council are of opinion that having regard to the peculiar conditions obtaining in India, the interest of the public demand that the working of the various Civil Departments should be left as open to public criticism as possible. Their working, as it is, is already sufficiently veiled from the public eye, and any further attempt to preserve and protect their tendency towards secrecy by means of penal legislation cannot but be prejudicial to the Government as well as the public. The Council, therefore, respectfully pray that the proposal to include civil affairs within the scope of the Bill should be dropped. Next there are the amendments relating to the adjective portion of the Act. The Council of the Association are unable to see why offences under the Act should be made cognizable and non-bailable. The purpose of the Act could be amply and equally served—even if the offence be treated as non-cognizable and bailable.

PROCEDURE UNDER THE BILL.

Under section 6 any police officer who has arrested any person on a charge of an offence under section 3, sub-section (1), sub-head (a) may take or send him before the commanding officer of the nearest military station or such other officer as the Local Government or the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf, instead of taking or sending the offender before the nearest magistrate having jurisdiction in the case. The Council of the Association have already dwelt upon the fundamentally erroneous principle on which section 3 is based and they cannot but deplore the further deviation to be found in section 6 from the procedure recognised by the criminal law of the country. The section in question substitutes for the jurisdiction of the ordinary magisterial tribunals the jurisdiction of a commanding officer or what is still more objectionable, of a special officer appointed by the executive government. The Council fail to understand why a military officer or a specially constituted officer should be deemed more qualified to deal with cases taken before him than an ordinary magistrate. Besides Police officers will more likely than not take advantage of the discretion conferred upon them by the section which is thus certain to result in harassment and oppression by causing undue delay in the production of the accused before a competent magistrate.

The last amendment proposed effects an important change in the 5th section of Act XV, 1889, which requires the consent of the Local Government or the Governor-General in Council for a prosecution under the Act. Under the existing law no prosecution for an offence against the Act can be instituted except by or with the consent of the Local Government or of the Governor-General in Council. It is now proposed to enact that no magistrate or court shall proceed to the trial of any person for an offence against this Act except with such consent. The Council think that such a change is highly objectionable on principle and will work great hardship in practice. In the first place, as regards offences of the nature contemplated by this Act, it is absolutely necessary that there should be a check upon frivolous and vexatious

prosecutions in the shape of the sanction of the Government, and it is equally necessary that the protective and prohibitive effect of the sanction should be maintained in its integrity by placing the restriction on the very institution of criminal proceedings. To allow the initiation of criminal proceedings without the sanction of Government but to stay the trial until the sanction is obtained is to radically misconceive the object of the safe-guard which is provided by the English and Indian Acts. The new provision involves a serious risk of the trial being indefinitely and unduly delayed. Every accused person has a right to be tried as soon as a prosecution is instituted against him. It is hardly fair that a person should be taken before a magistrate and his trial await the consent of the Government, who may take long to decide whether they should give it or withhold it. The offence being non-bailable, the accused would have to pass days in custody before his trial came on, which perhaps might not come on at all, if the Government withheld their consent. The oppression and hardship certain to result from the proposed alteration are obviously so great that nothing could justify the insertion of such provisions.

In conclusion, the Council of the Association submit that if the English Statute, the main provisions of which were reproduced in the Indian Act, is deemed sufficient by the British Parliament to meet the administrative and political exigencies of England with her world-wide relations with foreign nations it is difficult to conceive why the very same enactment, which is also expressly made applicable to the rest of His Majesty's Dominions, should be deemed so inadequate to satisfy the comparatively less important and less extensive requirements of the Indian administration as to make it necessary to amend the existing law on principles entirely opposed to the spirit of British laws and the genius of the British Government. In a country like India with its beaurocratic system of administration the need of publicity and of free and fearless discussion of the policy and acts and measures of Government is not less urgent than in a selfgoverning country like England with her free representative institutions. The new legislation, however, is incompatible with any measure of independent criticism of civil affairs. It obviously involves so grave a departure from the principles of law and procedure embodied in the English Statute and the Indian Act that in the opinion of the Council of the Association no such alteration in the present law is desirable or necessary.

THE HYPNOTIST AND HIS "SUBJECTS."

THE DAY OF HEARING.

With reference to the complaint lodged by Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit against Professor Sylvian A Lee the hypnotist, charging him with assault and insult, Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of the complainant before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police-Court, and said for some unknown reason an unusually long date had been fixed for the hearing of the case. Counsel put the court in mind of the fact that at the time his Worship was pleased to grant his application for summons against Mr. Lee, he (the Magistrate) observed that the summons would be made returnable in the usual course, viz., ten or twelve days after the date of the application. Mr. Talyarkhan had now come to know that a long date, the 2nd February, had been fixed for the hearing.

The Magistrate said he had not fixed that date, in fact, he had not at all been consulted in the matter. It appeared to his Worship very extraordinary that he should not have been consulted as to the date in view of what he had said on that occasion. He would alter the date and fix the hearing for the 26th or the 28th instant.

Later in the afternoon Mr. S. G. Velinker, pleader, appeared on behalf of Professor Lee and said the summons had already been served on him (Mr. Velinker) for Professor Lee on Saturday afternoon, and he had communicated the date to his client. He was now unable to communicate the change in the date to Mr. Lee as he did not know his whereabouts.

His Worship was surprised at the way in which summons had been issued. The clerks had been consulting him about the dates to be fixed for different cases since the last month, but he did not know how in this particular instance a date had been fixed without consulting him. He did not know whether any hypnotic influence had been brought to bear upon them.

Mr. Velinker said he did not know how the date had come to be fixed. He assured the Court that neither he nor his client had anything to do with it.

The Magistrate inquired where Professor Lee was?

Mr. Velinker replied he did not know.

The Magistrate: I do not understand why the summons was served in such a hurried manner.

Mr. Velinker: I was driving towards the Apollo Bunder on Saturday evening, when the Court havaldar stopped the carriage, and served the summons on me on the public road and I accepted it.

The Magistrate remarked it was a pity that he was not consulted when the date was fixed. He could not help it now, but it was a piece of business which he did not like. He ordered the Court havaldar to ascertain if Mr. Lee was in Bombay.

PROPHETS OF EVIL.

In every age there has been an abundance of prophets, and the things they have foretold have generally been of a disastrous character. Yet still this old world of ours wags on more or less merrily, and supports a larger number of people in a greater degree of comfort than at any former period.

Now here is a prophet of evil who discourses of that sleeping sickness which first appeared on the west coast of this continent, and is spreading in all directions—a dreadful malady, truly, one which to the present has defeated the world's science—speculating as to the probability of it being the appointed means for the extinction of mankind.

Seeing that this new and mysterious disease has so far attacked only Negroes, and has killed only a few hundreds of that race, whereas smallpox has killed hundreds of thousands of every race, it is difficult to appreciate this gloomy prophet's opinion. Perhaps the prophet suffers from indigestion: in which case he would do better to cure himself, by taking a few doses of Mother Seigel's Syrup, than disseminating his gloomy ideas. Indigestion not only prevents food from nourishing us; it converts it into poison which contaminates the whole system depressing the mind, constipating the bowels, impoverishing the blood and punishing the unfortunate patient with severe pain at the chest after eating, headache drowsiness, and other symptoms which complete his misery.

Among the many people who know these facts from experience is Mr. H. Henegan, of Crawford Street, Port Elizabeth, who, in writing to Messrs. A. J. White (Colonial) Ltd., corner of Princes and Diesel Streets, Port Elizabeth Cape Colony (proprietors in South Africa of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup) says: "It is now two years since I first used Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and I rejoice to tell you (as I have told my friends ever since) of the good it has done for me. I can never forget the pain and distress I suffered, and my wretched condition when a friend persuaded me to try your Syrup. I had consulted several doctors and taken their medicines without obtaining any relief from the pains in my chest and back. Often I was compelled to neglect my work being weak and quite without energy. To my friend's earnestness in recommending Seigel's Syrup I owe my present good health. I am now a strong healthy man; but I always keep a supply of the Syrup at hand, and whenever I need any medicine never fail to resort to it."

These favourable opinions, based upon actual benefits received, expressed by Mr. Henegan on 8th July, 1903 closely resembles numerous other testimonials which constantly reach Messrs. A. J. White from various parts of the country. Mr. Henegan's complaint was chronic indigestion, a very prevalent malady in itself sufficient to destroy all joy in life but which when neglected leads to all sorts of dangerous complications. Mother Seigel's Syrup is its only sure cure. It is a perfectly natural remedy, made from fruits, roots and herbs containing no noxious drugs whatever. The essential qualities of the plants are extracted by a scientific process known only to the proprietors and the result is a specific which for thirty-five years has been acknowledged as an unrivalled remedy for indigestion and all bilious diseases by the people of the sixteen principal countries of the world.

Mr. W. Sly, of 12 Darlow Buildings, Parliament Street, Port Elizabeth, in a letter dated 8th August 1903 expresses himself in terms similar to those of Mr. Henegan. "I had a severe attack of indigestion while staying at Port Said in Egypt," writes Mr. Sly "and tried numerous so-called remedies without deriving the least benefit from any of them. But when I came to Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup it was different. The very first dose did me good and shortly after the indigestion left me."

Prophets of evil are never welcome. Prophets of gladness are sometimes mistaken. Proved facts such as we have been reading of, are independent of all prophecy.

It appears that the relative, whose death at Home prevented Lord Curzon from attending the races in Calcutta on Cup Day, was Mr. H. P. Senhouse, of Netherhall, the representative of one of the most distinguished families in Cumberland, and brother to the mother of the Viceroy. Another sister of the late Mr. Senhouse is Lady Lawson, the wife of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the Brayton Baronet.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

BUDGET DISCUSSION.

An ordinary adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

On the motion of Dr. A. G. Viegas, the budget estimate for the next year in respect of revenue from wheel tax and tolls was passed at Rs. 3,95,000.

TOWN DUTIES.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the budget estimate in respect of the town duties leviable on grain, ghee, firewood, &c., be passed at Rs. 9,80,000. He said Mr. Hormusji Vakil wanted to raise the town duties to their maximum limit, namely, six annas per candy. But he (Dr. Viegas) did not think it was wise for this Municipality to raise its income by taxing the necessaries of life of the poor. Councillors would remember that this Corporation had been, from year to year, advocating not only a reduction of the duties, but abolition of the same. He was one of those who had been raising their voice against the duties and it was a peculiar pleasure to him to mention that it was during his Chairmanship of the Standing Committee, that the duties had been reduced by two annas.

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master moved an amendment that the town duty on grain and firewood be not reduced as proposed by the Standing Committee, but kept the same as that of last year, and the increased income thus derived over the present budget estimates be utilized towards providing one or more bathing places for the poor, the entire cost not to exceed Rs. 50,000, and the balance utilized towards attending to the more pressing requirements for the better sanitation of the city, as might be suggested by the Commissioner.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta was in favour of Dr. Master's amendment. They were reducing their cash-balance very largely and as their income did not balance the expenditure by about six lakhs, it was by no means a satisfactory state of things. When Mr. Harvey was in the Secretariat, he gave the Corporation to understand that their income and expenditure should as near as possible be approximate, and as they were now drawing upon their cash balance to make up the difference they ought not under these circumstances, to reduce the town duties. He would be glad to see the day when the taxes on the necessaries of life were permanently reduced, but as the proposed reduction was only of a temporary character and was not calculated to benefit the poor, the proposed reduction ought not to be adopted.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha said it was always considered a sound principle of finance as far as possible to balance their expenditure approximately to their income. There was a yawning deficiency of about six lakhs this year, which was proposed to be made up from surplus cash balance, which had been attenuated from fifteen lakhs to about eight lakhs, and taking into consideration the fact that liabilities had constantly to be met from surplus cash balance, they should see that it was not encroached upon. The best canon of finance was that expenditure should be met out of the revenue. It was not satisfactory to raise the tax one year and to reduce it another year. Rather than the taxes should be of a fluctuating character it should be kept at a certain point.

Dr. Viegas, in replying on the debates, remarked that both Mr. Mehta and Dr. Master were at one time in favour of the reduction of town duties, and now when the Standing Committee recommended a reduction, they entered their protest against it.

Dr. Master's amendment was then put to the vote and carried by a large majority.

OTHER ITEMS.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas the Corporation passed the following budget estimate, without discussion:—The budget estimate in respect of the revenue derived from wine and spirits, sugar, &c., at Rs. 8,80,000; licenses for dangerous and offensive trades at Rs. 70,000; streets and buildings at Rs. 4,000; land conveyance, music, &c. (licenses issued by the Commissioner of Police) Rs. 25,000; receipts from Government for liquor licenses under Bombay Act V of 1857 at Rs. 1,44,000 and halalkhore tax leviable at three per cent. on the rateable value of lands and buildings at Rs. 8,14,000.

WATER TAX.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the water tax leviable on buildings and lands, should be levied at the rate of four per cent. of the rateable value of such buildings and lands and that the budget estimate in respect of the revenue for the year from the water tax be adopted at Rs. 15,41,000. He said there had been considerable discussion on the subject and as he had already spoken on the question he did not think it necessary to take up the time of the Corporation by repeating the arguments.

The Chairman said that he had received a letter which had been printed and placed on the table from the Secretaries and Agents of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, requesting that the letter addressed by them to the Municipal Commissioner, regarding the incidents of the water tax on the ice manufacturing industries of the city be submitted to the Corporation and expressing the hope that they would see fit "to relieve the ice industry from the unfair incidents of taxation it had at present to bear."

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder moved an amendment "That the budget estimate of the revenue under water tax be adopted at Rs. 15,00,000 reducing the Standing Committee's estimate by Rs. 41,000 so as to admit of charging the industries for water consumed for domestic purposes at 4 annas per 1,000 gallons calculated at the rate of 3 gallons per head per diem." He said the other day he placed before the Corporation certain figures which he did not wish to repeat, but which supported his contention. The Hon. Mr. Mehta while strongly attacking the millowners, adduced certain facts, which to a certain extent could not be denied. Mr. Mehta however drove all the mill-owners with one rod. There might be unscrupulous mill-owners, but the Corporation would admit at the same time that there were white sheep. There were mill agents who charged ten per cent commission while there were others who did not charge a single pie when the mills were not working at a profit. He did not think the Corporation would be wise in adopting the principle that because certain mill-owners were not acting as they ought to act that the Corporation should punish the whole industries. What he wanted to say was that the water supplied to industries and which was used by mill hands in washing and drinking while at work in their mills, should be charged at four annas per thousand gallons. He urged that it was not reasonable to charge the industries for the water supply for domestic purposes, the same rate as charged to those millionaires who could afford to keep the luxury of a garden.

Mr. Sassoon J. David, in support of the amendment said those members who were not in favour of reducing the water rate for industrial purposes, and among them were some prominent members, have not brought forward any convincing arguments in support of their views. It was almost useless to ask for or expect the removal of all the factories outside Bombay now. Industries would spring up wherever the facilities for labour, market, and easy communication could be found. Besides the present unsatisfactory state of the city was due to various long standing causes. He therefore thought without any bias, that taking all the circumstances into consideration it would be right not to continue to sell to local industries,—by which he meant not the mills only, but all the industries—with so heavy a water rate, a rate which so far as he knew was not charged by any other Municipality in the world. Presumption that the benefit of a reduction will only go into the pockets of a handful of agents was not justified when they looked round and examined the actual position of affairs and remembered that the mill agents were certainly not only people concerned with the industrial prosperity of Bombay or its mill industry. Almost every one who had the welfare of the city at heart was interested in its industries, while a good portion of the whole population was directly interested as investors or wage-earners. Cheap water for trade purposes would materially increase the general prosperity of the city and thus directly benefit the rate-payers at large. If it was in principle wrong to encourage industries then the Corporation was correct in refusing a reduction. But if on the other hand it was wise to encourage them then all the arguments against the reduction fell to the ground. They were face to face with a principle which could not be simply set aside and considering what the mill agents and capitalists had done for commerce of Bombay and how the whole country had been benefitted by following the examples of the industrial efforts of the city. He thought it was really a great pity to have treated them in that manner. Government might have also used the same argument and said that it was useless to abolish the excise duty because it would only go to benefit a handful of mill-agents. But it could not be argued on that line because it was quite certain that the better off the capitalists or the employers of labour were the happier was the lot of the workman and that but for those captains of industries the rate-payers would have now had to pay a much higher rate and Bombay would not have gained the position she now occupied.

Mr. Jamsetjee A. Wadia observed that he was not satisfied with either the proposition or the amendments. He did not think the amendment went far enough because the Municipality was hardly justified in earning a profit of four hundred per cent. from industry. Though the industry was made to pay extravagant rates, the rate-payers were let off very cheap so much so, that the Municipality was actually losing money on the transaction. The poor of this city were often trotted out on such occasions, for the people who were really benefited were the landlords. It had been contended that if they raised the rate from four to six per cent. it would fall upon the tenants, but though the doctrine appears to be superficially sound, it was really not so. The legislature had intended that there should be no profit made on water, and he did not quite see why any a profit of four hundred per cent. should be obtained from one class of industry, while others were let off so cheap. He was not aware of any Marwari firm exacting such a heavy return from the rate payers as the Bombay Municipality had been doing. There was not a municipality in the whole of India or for the matter of that, in the whole world, which levied such a heavy water rate on industries. He did not know why the Bombay Municipality should play the part of Robin Hood in connection with the industries. It was with great difficulty that the mill-owners were trying to keep their roads over the surface of the water and they ought not to be dealt with in a manner, which was to say the least unfair. He disputed the statement that the mill-owners should be treated in a different manner than those who paid the tax to the Municipality.

Mr. Munmohandas Ramji failed to see how the mover of the amendment had arrived at the calculation referred to in his amendment. Mr. Vithaldas seemed to have forgotten to take other than the mill industry into consideration.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim remarked that the Corporation ought not at the present stage of the proceeding accept the amendment of Mr. Vithaldas. It appeared to him that the basis on which the amendment was placed had not been carefully got up and he asked the Corporation whether they would without going into the details accept an amendment of that kind. The matter of fixing the water charges and compounding the rate, or fixing rates for different classes of consumption was by the Act vested entirely in the Standing Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said the speeches made by Mr. David and Mr. Wadia were intended more for letting off the steam than anything else. They knew very well that the amendment had nothing to do with either the defence or, an apology or a vindication of the speeches delivered at the last sitting of the Corporation upon an altogether another subject. Mr. Wadia had referred to the Robin Hood of India, but it must be remembered that Robin Hood was a person, who plundered the rich that he might give it to the poor, and he (Mr. Mehta) wished that the mill-owners followed Robin Hood's example. (Applause and laughter.) The percentage of four hundred per cent. referred to by Mr. Wadia, was on a par with the one hundred per cent. of mortality attended to in an official report to the European mortality of this city. On looking into the figures, it was discovered that during the previous quarter only one European had died, whereas on the occasion in question, two of them had died during the quarter, and the mortality was represented to have gone up one hundred per cent. (Laughter.) He agreed with Mr. Ibrahim that the question was one, which ought to be determined by the Standing Committee. He was always in favour of encouraging industries, but not at the expense of the poor and the health of the city.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit supported Mr. Vithaldas stating that every relief ought to be given to the industries. He was, however of opinion that the words "three gallons per head per diem" in the amendment might be dropped.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha suggested that Mr. Vithaldas should at least for the present withdraw his amendment. There could be no two opinions that it was generally felt that the chance to all industries for water used for drinking purposes should be reduced. He would not here refer to the other larger and broader proposal. He had been connected with the mill industry for the last thirty years, and as far as the larger question was concerned it was one which could be argued one way on the other. There was a good deal of exaggeration on both sides. One side had exaggerated the thing a great deal, while the other had minimised it in the same proportion; but the truth lay somewhere in the middle. In a matter of that kind it would be far better to have a small committee to argue out all these controversial points and settle once for all whether the tax on the industry was 40 per cent. or 400 per cent. and to generally meet the views of the mill-owners as well as those connected with the other industries of Bombay.

After some further discussion, the amendment of Mr. Vithaldas was put to the vote and lost. The original proposition was then carried by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH.

The annual report has just been issued of the working of the Bombay Presidency Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association which was formed in 1901.

It may be remarked at the outset that H. E. the Governor of Bombay (Lord Lamington) and Lady Lamington have kindly consented to fill the positions of patrons of the Branch hitherto filled by H.E. Lord North cote and Lady Northcote. During the year under review the Karachi Branch has been constituted the "Sind Centre" with a president and executive, and the report proceeds:—

"Owing to the prevalence of plague, work at the Ahmedabad Branch was much restricted, but Dr. B. H. Nanavatty and Dr. Kalianwalla have again formed and are instructing classes. Lt.-Col. Anderson, I.M.S., still undertakes examinations. With a view to stimulating the interest of the Bombay Police in Ambulance work the offer of a challenge shield and medallions, supplemented by prizes given by Dr. Dhanmanth B. Naik Dandekar, hon. life member of the Association, is now under consideration by the Acting Commissioner, and it is hoped that annual competitions will be organised upon lines similar to those for the challenge shield presented by the Chapter of the Order for competition amongst the Indian railways, the first competition for which will be held in March next.

A class for instruction in hygiene, a subject which is of such vital importance in view of the plague epidemic diseases which periodically visit the city, has been lectured to by Dr. Dadachanji, and will shortly be examined for conferring of certificates. The President and the Committee have again gratefully to acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered by the secretaries of the local Y. W. C. A. informing ladies classes in first aid and home nursing. It is gratifying to note that a class in first aid has been formed by a similar Association for young men. Twenty four ladies and 23 Government telegraph signallers, with their Superintendent, Mr. E. A. Kenyon, hon. treasurer of the centre, have passed their first re-examination during the current year towards qualifying for the medallion. Thanks are also again due to Rao Bahadur N. T. Valiya and Dr. K. N. Gokhale for their continued advocacy of the aims of the Association amongst the Hindu community. There being no suitable text book in Marathi in 'Home Nursing and Hygiene' Dr. Gokhale is preparing a manual treating of both subjects, which will shortly be ready for use, when many ladies will join and receive instruction. Mr. Damodhar Goverdhandas has also rendered valuable assistance to the Centre.

The principal event of the year was a distribution of certificates by H. R. H the Duke of Connaught, accompanied by H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught, and their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote, at a meeting at the Town Hall on the 25th February last, which was largely attended by the Managing Committee and others interested in the work of the Centre.

Mr. George Lund, the honorary secretary, to whose untiring efforts the rapid progress of the Association is in a large part due, has been appointed a member of the Order of St. Jhon of Jerusalem in England, a coveted distinction which was never better earned.

The accounts made up to September last year show a balance in hand of Rs. 405.

AN ASTROLOGER IN BOMBAY.

Pandit Ramnarayan, the astrologer and yogashastri of Cawnpur, who is at present in Bombay, requests us through one of his friends to state that he is deeply indebted to the educated people of Bombay for the great interest they have commenced to take in him. Daily several educated gentlemen interview him and besides consulting him about their past and future draw him into an elaborate discussion of the various complicated problems connected with phrenology, palmistry, astrology and the science of yoga. It has so happened that he has had to repeat the same answers to the same questions throughout. This repetition of answers has now become quite irksome to him, besides interfering with his professional work and involving a heavy strain on his constitution. He regrets that he has now to change this course but states that the public need not feel disappointed in any way. The Pandit is in consultation with his friends and will shortly arrange to deliver a series of lectures when he will elaborately and systematically deal with the various problems connected with what he calls the sciences of prediction such as phrenology, palmistry, astrology and yoga, and will support his statements by citations from the Hindu scriptures. He will then hope to show that he uses science for his predictions and that there is nothing extraordinary about his metho is of foretelling.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is Sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MOTORING IN INDIA.

UP THE GHAUTS ON KEROSINE OIL.

Accompanied by a friend and my native "Mechanician" a start was made from Cumballa Hill at 8 a.m. on the 31st ultimo. Thana was booked for 9-30, but trusting to maps supplied by the Photo-Zinco Department we got wrong just outside Coorla, and eventually found ourselves on the other side of lake Powai, after running through the Master and his hounds.

Our mistake cost us some trouble and loss of time. Retracing our way we were directed through an archway on the left, and after crossing about three miles of broken ground including what seemed to me a dried up water-course, which was promptly dubbed by my companion "our Colesno," we again struck the Thana road about three miles out.

A loss of 1 1-2 hours on our scheduled time was the result, but being a railway man I took it easily. Leaving Thana about 11, a good run and a decent road brought us into Panwell a little after 12. Here we exchanged some ballast from the tiffin basket to the seat of the car, listening to the criticisms of the whole village. Getting under weigh again about 1 p.m., a jolting run brought us into Chouk. It is very noticeable how the roads deteriorate when entering the district marked "K" on the demarcation pillars. They seem to take things in a happy-go lucky-style in this locality. At one point a slight repair to a culvert involved the entire blocking of the road with as many branches from the neighbouring trees as would form a zareba round a British regiment. With a little persuasion the zareba was pierced at both sides, and a few miles further on a three-span bridge was "up." Getting some of the men from the works we managed after a lot of jolting and knocking the car about to get down to the river. Over the water, mud and stones we got somehow and landed with nothing worse than a wet driving belt on the other side. A nice spin for a few miles and we presently found ourselves in Chouk. Hunting about we succeeded in getting a fill-up of kerosine of doubtful quality, "tops and bottoms" no doubt very useful for lighting the funeral pyre, but best kept out of motors. Pushing on we reached the foot of the ghauts. On the left, stretching away towards Karjat, runs majestically the spur up which Berkeley carved from solid rock the 16 miles of road upon which to lay his metals. In front of us our road rose like the zig-zag on a bamboo scaffolding, rising to the same altitude in five miles.

Now I had asked nearly everyone I knew who had been up the ghaut, also the officials at Poona, what were the gradients, but upon this point no information could be got. Neither did any of the descriptions given me fit in with the actual. I had provided myself with a couple of chocks to prevent a "run back," and as a margin of safety engaged a couple of stalwart hill-men to follow up with the chocks and so relieve my man.

Starting from Campooli at 5 p.m. we made splendid headway up the first two miles, leaving the followers far behind. Presently we came to the most trying of the zig zags. My companion jumped out to stretch himself by cutting across the hill. On the third "reversing station" I was hailed and told to "hold a bit." Looking down I saw my friend toiling up breathless. Slipping in the chocks I waited until he rescued himself and smiled as he drily remarked that it was easier in the car. The scene as one looked down made one shudder as to what would happen to a car getting out of hand on this part. Starting a car on a gradient like this is no joke. From my experience at home with Inglisse's Contour Road maps, I mark the third and fourth miles of the Bhore Ghaut as one in eight. [The steepest gradient is 1 in 12.—Ed., "I. S. T."]

At the well about one mile out of Khandalla we threw some more ballast forward, thus lightening the basket strapped on the back of the car. A wash here out of a tumbler was very refreshing, as we intended entering Khandalla somewhat respectable.

Many people say the bit up from the railway reversing station is the worst, but I think not. The most trying bit is between the second and fourth miles especially on the zig-zags.

After running right through Khandalla by mistake in the dark and putting back we landed at the Khandalla Hotel at 6-30 exactly, where we celebrated the ascent in a style that in other climes might have made us candidates for the black list.

The joys of motoring are only known to those who partake of the pastime; a broken belt, the current making for home through the wrong wire, a fault in the valves or plug all lends itself to the excitement of motoring. A man about town running to the nearest repair shop when a fault occurs never makes a good chauffeur. Go on the road and the absence of assistance will stimulate your ingenuity!

In my case the pleasure of mounting the heaviest hill I know of, was intensified by the fact of my little car being fitted with a little "Gym" to make it run on kerosine.

The car was built by Messrs. Waddington & Sons, Middlebro, England and engined by De Dion. Nominal h. p. five but with kerosine I reckon to get at least another h. p. The arrangement is very simple, being based on the principle of an ordinary spray bottle. No preliminary heating by a naked flame is required. From a small auxiliary tank containing spirits of wine the engine is started and in about a minute the kerosine is switched on. This warms up the atmosphere of the interior of the engine. Once the water in the jacket tank, &c., is heated up the engine will start on kerosine at once, provided it does not fall below 150° F. which takes several hours standing.

The run up to Khandalla took 2 1-2 gals. of kerosine and about one gill spirits, total cost Rs. 2. With the engine racing on the bottom gear and the car travelling only about five miles per hour I calculate the ghauts took as much oil as 25 miles of good level road.

The journey on to Poona and along the Mahableshwar road would take a lot of relating and might form another article. Suffice to say that the best bit of running was on the return journey, Poona to Khandalla, exactly 2 1-2 hours.

One and only one fault revealed itself on this trip. I have for the past two years used only solid tyres and on the soft roads around Ahmednabad found this all sufficient. On the metalled roads, however, such as you have about Bombay, solids are a mistake. My wire wheels stood fairly well being fitted with Sirdar balloon tyres, which as far as soft is go are the best in my opinion but I had several broken spokes on the return journey, necessitating the laying up of the car for a couple of days for renewals.—J. W. Hall, in the "Indian Sporting Times."

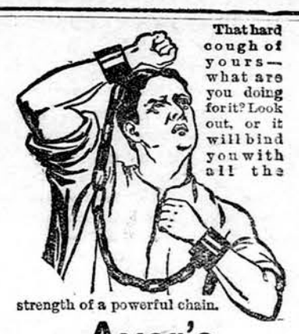
DISTURBANCE IN A NATIVE THEATRE.

DEBUT OF A PARSI ACTRESS.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr J. W. S. Draeup, Inspector Murray charged Rajabali Ebrahimji, Mahomed Oosman, Goolam Hoosain Alibhoy and Pirmahomed Noormahomed with being drunk and behaving themselves in a disorderly manner. Inspector Murray in his evidence stated that on Saturday last, a new Parsi Theatrical Company was giving its first performances in the Royal Theatre at Grant Road, and they were putting a Parsi actress on the stage, a unique thing in Bombay. The advisability or otherwise of putting Parsi ladies on the stage was much commented upon, and it was rumoured that there would be a serious disturbance in the theatre. The police were on the alert and Superintendent Barnett and Inspectors Sykes, Shaw and witness with a number of native policemen were there to preserve order. The police removed a number of suspected persons, who had apparently come there to create a disturbance. About a quarter past 11 o'clock on the night in question, the four accused, who were all in the pit, created a disturbance. The first accused stood up and challenged somebody to fight with him. He threatened the second accused to assault him, and had it not been for the interference of the persons seated between them he would have carried out the threat. Whether it was for the object of assaulting the second accused or with the object of carrying out a concerted plan of creating a row, that the first accused behaved in the manner he did, witness could not say. The two other accused, who were seated at the other end also got up from their seats and joined in the disturbance. They were all told to sit down, but they declined to do so, and were consequently arrested. They were all under the influence of liquor.

The Magistrate fined each of the accused Rs 5.

He was a playgoer at heart (says "To-day") and though he had dined not wisely but too well he would go to the play. So on leaving the hotel he directed the cabman to drive him to a house where one of London's musical comedies is being played nightly to large audiences. He had some difficulty in getting from the pavement to the vestibule, and thence to the box-office, but he did get there and asked for a "shtall th' best stall in th' place, please." The gentleman in office, seeing that our hero was slightly crumpled and incoherent, thought it would be best not to give him one, and said so. "What's matter?" demanded the applicant, "what's matter with me?" "Well, if you really want to know," responded the keeper of the box-office "you're drunk." The frankness of this reply had rather a sobering influence upon the playgoer. He gathered up the sovereign with dignity. "Of course, I am drunk," he said cheerfully, as he turned to go. "I wouldn't come to see this play if I were sober, would I?"



That hard cough of yours—what are you doing for it? Look out, or it will bind you with all the strength of a powerful chain.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

cures coughs and colds, even hard coughs and old colds.

Mrs. A. White, of Fitzroy, Victoria, says: "I had a very hard cough night and day. I tried many remedies, but without relief. I thought my lungs were nearly gone. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I began to improve at once, and only one and one-half bottles completely cured me."

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them! Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Two sizes. Large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Ltd. BOMBAY.

BIG TRADE MARK CURES MEN & WOMEN BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. SOLD BY CHEMISTS. Circular mailed on request. MANUFACTURED BY The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

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INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 8	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 12	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 12	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 8	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

S. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DR MAJOR'S Vitaline OR ELIXIR OF LIFE.

DISCOVERED BY JAMES MAJOR, M. D.

THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure From the days of the "Médicine man" down to the present age of modern practitioners and family doctors the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable conditions,—their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined,—their int

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

ACTINIUM, a rare metal or element prepared by Dr. Debierne, has radio-active properties rivalling those of radium. Dr. G. F. Kunz and Mr. C. Baskerville, American mineralogists and experts in diamonds, having received a small quantitty from Professor Curie, submitted it to experiments and found it, like radium, to cause diamonds to phosphoresce. It also acts like radium on Kunzite, the new lilac variety of spodumene discovered by Dr. Kunz, and on Willemite. The emanations from actinium, however, do not seem to penetrate glass so well as those from radium. A platino-barium-cyanide screen became luminous when actinium was held against the back of the black paper.

A peculiarity of actinium as distinct from radium is that while the emanations from it are more abundant than from radium, they do not last so long, but disappear in a few seconds. Moreover, the emanations have a certain visibility or materiality. If actinium is placed in a paper over a screen of phosphorescent sulphide of zinc (Sidot's blende), the screen will become illuminated, and on slightly blowing, so as to produce a current of air, the light is carried along the screen with the emanations. Actinium was originally described by Professor Debierne to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, in 1898. It is reported that Dr. Kunz is going to test its value in medical cases.

The coal feeder, or mechanical stoker, invented by Dr. Brouwer, Director of the Gas works at Bruges, is now in use in Toulon and elsewhere. It consists of a set of three pulleys driven by electric power and belting. One pulley has a tubular circumference into which the coal falls, and after being carried round by centrifugal force, is shot into the furnace. The invention is likely to be useful not only for gas retorts but furnaces on ships, for example, warships.

Professor A. H. Phillips, of Princeton University, United States, is said to have found that radium exists in carnolite, an ore from Utah, and likely enough other parts of the Rocky Mountains. A company has been formed on the strength of the discovery.

The Lebaudy airship, driven against some trees by a puff of wind when landing, and so brought to "grief," is a sign that much remains to be done before the motor balloon can be considered safe travelling, and the recent failure of Professor Langley's aerodrome, or flying machine, heavier than air, as the phrase goes, goes to prove that aeroplanes are in a still worse case. The break-down is ascribed to the launching apparatus not working properly.

The Morse Thermo-gage Company of Trumansburg, New York, have introduced an electrical pyrometer of a novel kind for estimating the temperature of heated metals—for example, steel. It is well known in physics that incandescent bodies assume different colours according to their temperature. A filament, for example, when heated by the electric current emits first dull red, then yellow, then green, blue, and finally white, rays. Such a filament, heated by the electric current is placed over the hot body whose temperature is to be measured, and when their temperatures are the same they appear to merge into one another or cannot be distinguished from one another. If the filament is brighter than the body it is also hotter, and if it is duller it is cooler. The temperature is given by the current on the filament.

Professor John Trowbridge, of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory, U.S., finds that the noise of lightning discharges or "thunder claps" are largely owing to the dissociation of water vapour in the atmosphere, or, in other words, the forcible disruption of the water into its constituent hydrogen and oxygen gases by the electric discharge, and perhaps also the explosion of these gases by heat. In one of his experiments the discharge from transformers giving sparks between electrodes of wood soaked in water gave deafening reports.

The cinematograph has been used in Paris for exhibiting to surgical students how typical operations should be carried on. This idea might be extended to other work.

The East River Bridge at New York surpasses all other bridges in the great capacity of its suspended roadway, which not only has a clear width of 118 feet but is double-decked, the total width of thoroughfare on the two decks being 150 feet. This is nearly double the capacity of the old Brooklyn suspension bridge lower down the River. There will be two tracks for elevated cars, four tracks for street railway cars, two 18-foot roadways, each as wide as many a country turnpike, while overhead will be two fenced-off roads for bicycles, and two broad walks for foot passengers. The span is 1,600 feet.

Attention has recently been called to palmetto as a material for paper pulp. A country with palmetto scrub and water-power for its manufacture might profit by the hint.

At the sitting of the Academie des Saiences, Paris, for December 21, the annual meeting at which the prizes are awarded, M. Albert Gaudry, in discoursing on the recent discoveries of palæontology, notably the extinct monsters of the Far West, declared that we must not conclude from these gigantic fossils that the earth has been a theatre of struggles and disorders "We have" he said, "exaggerated the ideas of Darwin on the struggle for life. The strong have not exterminated the weak. When a type has come to its full perfection it has died out, while the less perfect types have perpetuated life. The carnivora have been rare on the ancient continents. A sad thing for our species is that man has raised the shouts of war and changed the lovely plains into fields of blood. At the time when the fossil mammifers had reached their apogee the king of animals was the peaceful dinotherium."

The late Professor D. E. Hughes, F.R.S., discoverer of the microphone, and first pioneer of wireless telegraphy, founded a prize at the Academie des Sciences, Paris, which has now been awarded for the first time to M. Pierer Picar for his methods of working submarine cables at a quicker speed, and by the printing telegraph. The method has been in use between Algiers and Marseilles for the last three years.

The next annual Congress of Americanists will be held at Stuttgart from August 16 to 23 next. The subjects to be discussed are the American-Indian races and all their doings.

The proper business of a convention of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, held a few weeks ago at Cincinnati, was, says the "Medical Press," entirely upset by a sudden and unexpected debate on the hygiene of the handkerchief. It appears that on one of the speakers being welcomed with the customary flutter of handkerchiefs, a very practical delegate, Miss Brehm, of Illinois, there and then proposed a resolution directing the delegates, present to keep their handkerchiefs in their pockets, except when in necessary use. She backed up her resolution by the argument that the wide distribution of colds she noticed among those present could be easily accounted for by the prevalence of such an unhygienic habit. Her proposition seems to have caused a considerable sensation, and roused much opposition, but nevertheless, was carried by a large majority. Seriously, the handkerchief, when used as freely as it is in America, is a grave sanitary danger.

If statistics are to be believed, the average marriage age of members of the medical profession has, during the past few generations, grown later and later. The usual explanation is that the conditions of existence render competent professional income every year more difficult of attainment. In Paris, however, medical men appear, willy-nilly, to be looked upon as prizes in the matrimonial market. According to the French correspondent of the evergreen Referee, an inquiry into the attractive journalistic query, 'What is woman's favourite profession for a man?' has called forth a most unexpected answer. We learn that when put to the vote by a well-known French lady's paper, neither the scientist, the banker, the musician, nor the explorer had a single vote but the favourite of all, by an enormous majority, was the doctor? The soldier came next; then, in order, the sailor, the engineer, and, lagging far behind, the literary man, the painter, the sculptor, the country squire or gentleman farmer, and, one vote each, the actor and member of Parliament. Let the struggling medical man henceforth take heart of grace.

THE misgivings felt in commercial circles that shortage of rupees for trade purposes might occur must now be relieved, as the Treasury balances are rising steadily owing to the usual large collections of revenue in January. The Government also have provided an abundant supply of silver for the coinage of rupees at the mints, which will continue at work for some weeks to come.

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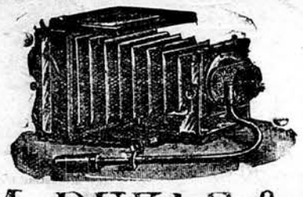

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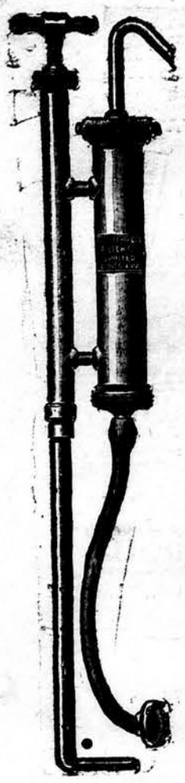

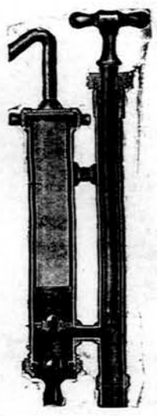

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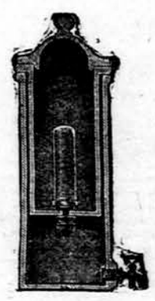

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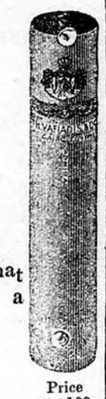

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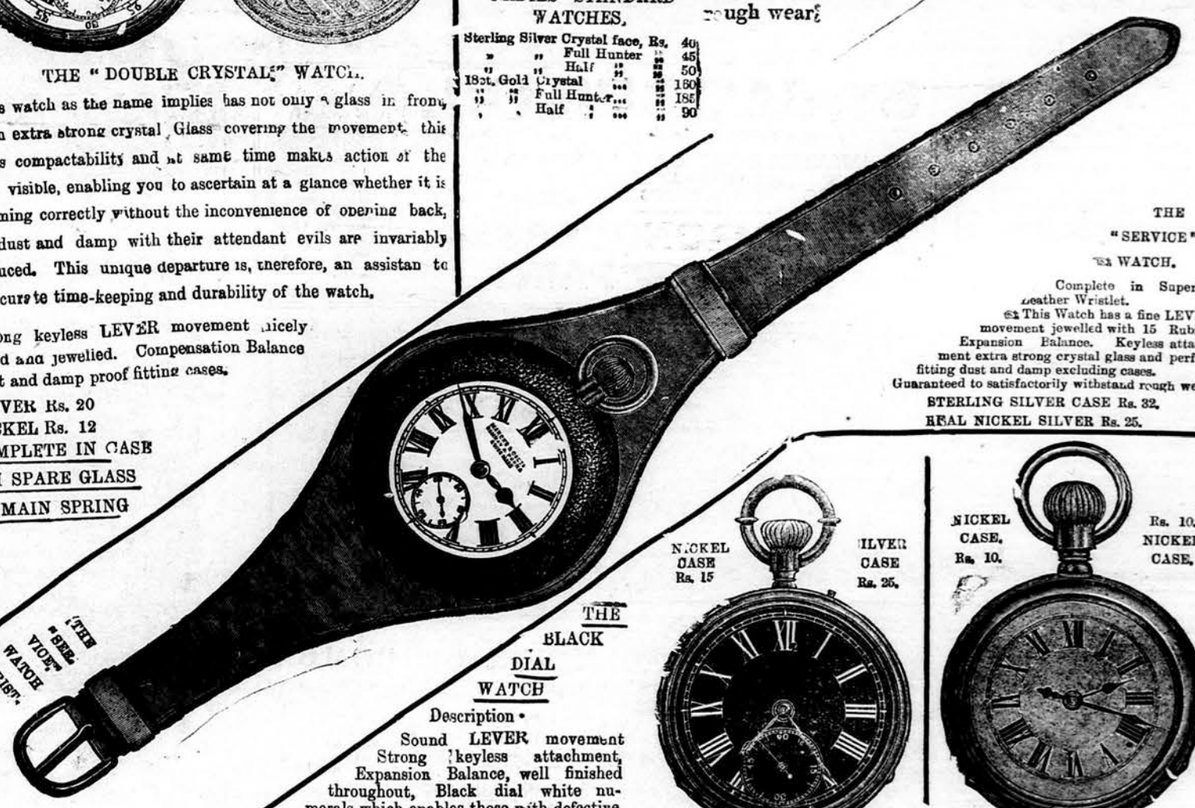

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